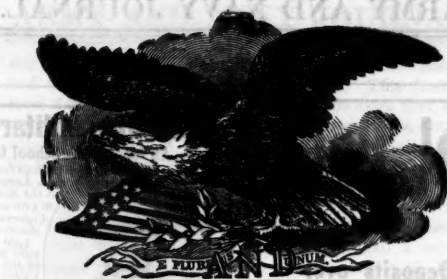


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The character of the man who heads the House Naval Committee is always a most important matter to the Navy and in the chairmanship of Representative Foss, of Illinois, the committee, the Navy and the country have had an almost immeasurable benefit. Mr. William Elemy Curtis has prepared for the Washington Star a list of the vessels in the Navy at this time with a division between those built before Mr. Foss became a member of the committee and those built since. To those who have watched the development of the Navy the showing is decidedly interesting. The list is as follows: The battleships built before 1895 were the Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Iowa, Kearsarge, Kentucky. Since 1895: Alabama, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maine, Missouri, Ohio, Georgia, Nebraska, Virginia. Since Foss became chairman: New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Louisiana, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Vermont, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Michigan, Delaware, North Dakota and two authorized. Armored cruisers before 1895: New York, Brooklyn. Since 1895: California, Pennsylvania, West Virginia. Since Foss became chairman: Colorado, Maryland, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, North Carolina, Montana. Protected cruisers before 1895: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Charleston, Newark, Baltimore, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Olympia, Raleigh, Columbia, Minneapolis. Since 1895: Chattanooga, Cleveland, Denver, Des Moines, Galveston, Tacoma. Since Foss became chairman: Charleston, Milwaukee, St. Louis. It is also to be stated that since Mr. Foss became a member of the committee the efficiency of the Navy has been many times increased. The announcements made from time to time by the inspector of target practice would show this. There have been built during the period under consideration in addition to the boats named above the gunboats Paducah and Dubuque, fifteen destroyers, eight submarines, three scout cruisers, three training ships, and seven colliers, all of which were considered and authorized by the committee. These interesting statements have still further significance from the fact that it is generally expected in Illinois that Mr. Foss will probably lay down his responsibility as chairman of the committee at the end of this Congress and enter the Senate.

The importance that a permanent Battleship Fleet has attained in the eyes of the inhabitants of the Pacific slope is seen in the incorporation into the platform adopted by the Republicans of the State of Washington of a request to the Secretary of the Navy for a permanent fleet "for the protection of the Pacific coast line." That the "slopers" know what they want is shown by the fact that they designate the kind of fleet they wish. It must be one of "at least twelve battleships and eight armored cruisers." Seeing that the strength of our Navy in battleships is not much above that figure, it will be noticed that the Pacific coast people are not disposed to be backward in their demands. Possibly what may seem extravagant in their request may not be so if it come true, as has been predicted by so many public men of late, that the Pacific Ocean is to be the theater of the greatest naval activity in the years to come. Those who have watched the progress of the Battleship Fleet since it left Hampton Roads must be pleased to read in this demand of a great political party the impression which the fleet has made upon the patriotism of the Far West. It is a question whether any display of land forces could have exerted so powerful an influence upon the thought of the people of the Pacific slope. Since mountain ranges separate them from the East and its military power, to these states with their great seaboard the control of the ocean must be of paramount moment. With ample protection of their waters, these people will be free from the neces-

sity of relying upon the states to the east of the Sierras and the Rockies for defense with troops. This freedom from dependence upon the East, this knowledge that they are master of their own destiny, may seem to be obtainable only through a powerful fleet, and this belief may be the inspiration of the appeal that has taken a platform expression.

While there is a good deal of academic discussion on the point that it would be possible to detail a second lieutenant as battalion adjutant and that under the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury of June 8 he would be paid under the old law and thereby receive \$100 a year more than was contemplated in the new pay law, the matter is only of theoretical interest. There is no such lieutenant now in the Service in such a detail and practically there is no need to consider the possibility of there being one at any future time. It is quite likely that discussion of the matter may lead to more precise language in the general order that is expected to deal with the question of regimental, battalion and squadron staff appointments than that employed in Par. 239, A.R., under which it would at this time be entirely within the letter of the law for a regimental commander to appoint a second lieutenant to the position of battalion adjutant and so secure to him the extra one hundred dollars a year. The spirit of the new pay law is to do away with the increased pay attaching to staff positions, the general increase granted being justly regarded as proper pay for each and all, which every officer, whether on the staff or not, is expected to earn by doing his duty.

We have had the torpedoboot destroyer. Enter the derelict destroyer. The Seneca, the vessel just completed for the Revenue Cutter Service, is the first ship built anywhere for the express purpose of removing these floating perils from the sea. The work of the Seneca will be carefully followed by the whole maritime world. A quarter of a million dollars is not too high a price to pay for this experimental craft. It has permitted the installation of proper facilities for doing the work required. The Seneca must have large coal-carrying capacity to allow it to cover a wide field, it must be able to do towing effectively, and it must have magazines carefully constructed for the high explosives it is to carry. On the use of these explosives intelligently will depend the success of the vessel. To blow up indiscriminately every derelict might only increase the dangers, as many of the worst are ships loaded with lumber, which are practically unsinkable so long as the cargo holds together. Wireless communication between the Seneca and other ships will enable her to pick up derelicts with much greater certainty than in the manner in which the wrecks have hitherto been hunted.

That the raising of the national flag over schoolhouses every day tends to cheapen the emblem in the eyes of the children, is the opinion of J. N. Larned, who makes a protest against the custom in the columns of the Buffalo Express. He cites the action of a school principal of Buffalo who before the daily raising of the flag was made obligatory by law used to display the banner only on important anniversaries. The effect of this occasional exhibition he found to be in the highest degree beneficial to the young minds. When the children would catch sight of Old Glory they would be eager to learn the occasion for its appearance, expecting and receiving a useful lesson in history in a brief talk on the event thus commemorated. The flag thus acquired a historical association in their thoughts. Now under the operation of the law the flag makes no impression upon the children and "fails to awaken any interest. Being seen every day as a matter of course, it is not in reality seen at all." The power to interest the juvenile minds in anniversaries seems to have been lost, as expectant curiosity has not been stirred. Mr. Larned thinks a truer conception of patriotism and of symbolism of the flag will prompt our legislators to amend the law, prescribing only anniversary exhibitions of the national banner, according to the former practice of the Buffalo principal.

Chief Constructor Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, is under orders to accompany the Battleship Fleet on the first leg of its homeward cruise, and will join it at San Francisco July 7, the date for the sailing from the Pacific coast to Honolulu, leaving Washington about July 1. His destination is Honolulu, where he will inspect the site of the proposed naval station at Pearl Harbor and report on the location of the drydock and other buildings connected with the station. As soon as the fleet arrives at Honolulu the special board having charge of the inspection and report on the drydock and the naval station generally will meet with Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder sitting as president and take up the whole question of location and plans. The Chief Constructor will make a special report to the Secretary of the Navy on the behavior of the various vessels of the fleet on the voyage from San Francisco to Honolulu, with special reference to the disputed matters of fact and opinion set forth in the so-called Robinson report as to armor, zone and other matters affecting the fighting efficiency of the battleships.

The Quartermaster General has advertised in St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Louisville and Cheyenne for young horses suitable for mounts in the Army. These horses if found are to be assembled at the Fort Reno remount station and there developed and trained for ser-

vice. It is expected that it will be possible to buy from sixty-five to one hundred horses in a certain part of the mountain country of the West, where for several years an experiment has been in progress in private hands of blending thoroughbred blood on the native mares. This ought to make a fine horse for the Army, but it remains to see what can be done in handling and training warm blood. The unmanageable quality of the thoroughbred is the unknown quantity in any such problem. If the effort to get good young horses at right prices succeeds the government will go on and get from four hundred to five hundred horses, to be handled at Fort Reno. In time if the work proves wholly successful it is not unlikely that another station in some other part of the country will be established—where the interest in good horses invites such a step.

If prompt recognition of the virtues of one's foes is a test of true greatness, the monument just erected at Port Arthur by the subjects of the Mikado in honor of the Russians who lost their lives in the defense of that fortress ought to give the Flowery Kingdom a high place in the estimation of the nations. The unveiling took place on June 10. Work on the memorial began two years ago. The shaft stands in the midst of the graves of more than 14,000 Russians. Thirteen memorials to individuals were dedicated at the same time. Detachments of Russian and Japanese troops took part in the exercises, the former coming down from Harbin at the invitation of the Japanese military authorities. The czar was represented by General Gergros and the Mikado by General Nogi. In behalf of the Emperor of Russia, General Gangros placed a silver wreath upon the monument. Altogether the completion of this memorial so soon after the war, one of the bloodiest in the annals of modern warfare, will enhance the reputation of Japan for doing surprising things.

The prohibition of the use of nitroglycerine powders in the new Springfield rifles has been qualified to include only service charges of this ammunition. Where a reduced charge of such powder is used it will be allowed, as if any reduced charge is used, it is very much reduced and the danger from erosion is small. Where a nitrocellulose powder is used even the service charge may be employed without injury to the gun. It is the aim to prolong the life of the Army rifle if possible beyond the calculated durability of the weapon. It is calculated that in average use the soldier fires his piece between 300 and 400 times a year, which, allowing four thousand rounds to be the average life of a rifle, would make it last ten years. But it is confidently claimed by ordnance experts that the present model would be a good fighting gun long after that much use, and the claim is no doubt correct. The prohibition of erosive charges is essentially made to apply to the work of the National Guard.

"Now that the medical bill has passed," says an Army dental surgeon, "I hope you will say a good word for the Dental Corps when their bill is brought up at next session of Congress, the bill to commission the dental surgeons. The undesirable features of a contract status have been so often commented upon that further argument for the elimination of this position from the Services seems almost unnecessary. The immense benefit of the Dental Corps to the Army has been frequently commented upon in the annual reports of the Surgeon General, and I hope that the fact that the dental surgeons are the only ones in the Service not benefited by the Pay Bill and that they are, with their families, at great expense continually changing stations, appeals to consideration."

A report received from Rear Admiral Charles T. Sperry at the Navy Department last week states that the U.S.S. Georgia had made the world's record at coaling, having taken on board 1,779 tons in five hours and twelve minutes. During the best hour 458 tons were put on the ship. The archives of the Department were quickly ransacked for comparisons, with the result that it was found the German cruiser York took on 466 tons in one hour and 870 in two hours; the British ship King Edward VII. took on 1,660 tons at an average rate of 283 tons per hour, and in the best hour 350 tons; and the British Implacable took on 1,050 tons in two hours and forty minutes, with 400 tons going on in the best hour.

All the accounts of the accident on board the cruiser Tennessee agree in according high praise to the heroism of the injured men who went to the assistance of their helpless fellows and did all they could to save them, oblivious for the time of the pain of their own wounds. The courage that inspired these acts of self-sacrifice was not less lofty because displayed in the engine room rather than on quarterdeck. Every accident that has befallen our ships in these later years has been glorified by some splendid act of daring and thought for others that can but add to the pride which the American people must feel in the officers and seamen that man our great ships.

The first class of midshipmen to be taught wireless telegraphy is the first class of the U.S. Naval Academy now on the summer cruise. There are wireless apparatus on the Chicago and the Olympia and the officers of the Academy qualified will lecture and quiz the class several hours a week during the cruise. The instruction will cover sending and receiving in Morse, American and Continental codes.

Adj. Gen. C. L. Riggs, of Maryland, in his interesting annual report for 1906 and 1907, just at hand, speaking of recruiting, says: "For some years it has been difficult to find sufficient recruits to take the place of those men being discharged from the Guard. This is partly on account of the strenuous work which is now exacted of the militia, partly on account of the attitude of labor organizations, and largely because of the lack of interest or absolute opposition of employers to allowing their employees to enter the Service. The best way to increase recruiting is for the officers, by example, to teach the enlisted men the patriotic character of their duties and their obligations as a part of the armed force of the state. There is now no place in the militia for those who do not take their work seriously, and a zealous attitude on the part of the officers will develop a confidence in the community, and employers, instead of being opposed to the militia, will soon learn to respect the Service and will lend their co-operation and support. It is time to banish the ornamental officer who likes to wear his uniform but knows little and cares less about military duty. There has been some criticism of the present administration on the ground that an effort has been made to bring the militia to a state of discipline and efficiency that shall conform to the requirements of the United States Army. The object of every militiaman who wears the uniform and takes his pay from the state should be to perfect himself in the art of war and to emulate the Regular Army officer, so that when the state or nation may need his services he will be educated and prepared to do his part. If any officer now in the National Guard does not take this view of the Service he should make way for another who will appreciate the responsibility of his office. In view of the discouraging attitude of employers, it is remarkable that the regiments are maintained even with the minimum number required by law, but I am satisfied that a proper observance by each officer of the obligation now placed on him by his commission will create a respect in the community which will in a large measure solve this troublesome problem."

The man who wrote the "policeman's lot is not a happy one" should study the fate of Comdr. Henry S. Colding, of Savannah, commanding the Naval Battalion of Georgia. Militia officers who think they have been ill-treated here and there may find some consolation from his experience. When the battalion last year went out for sea duty on a Navy ship the state had made no provision for rations and Mr. Colding had to draw on his own private funds for \$250 to help out. He is still waiting for this sum to be repaid him. Ninety men would not have had uniforms but for his purchases with his own money and all told he has uniformed the battalion twice, but not a cent has been returned to him. The armory rent he has had to advance and also bills for electric lights, averaging ten dollars a month. The saddest blow, however, fell last year. Mr. Colding was taken ill about the time a report of attendance was due and the next in command put in the report a little too late, whereupon the state promptly "docked" Mr. Colding \$75. On June 22, 1907, the battalion embarked on the U.S.S. *Prairie* on the first cruise the Savannah naval militia ever took part in. The cruise was as far north as the Jamestown Exposition. For this tour of duty the men received no pay, although their routine work was added to on the way home by a severe storm off Cape Hatteras. If Georgia is to have a naval militia organization, it would seem that the commanding officer should have other duties than those of footing the bills incurred by his battalion in the line of duty. Georgia as a seaboard state might display a healthier interest in the work of its naval militia than is shown by its treatment of an officer with the self-sacrificing spirit of Commander Colding. He has worked hard and conscientiously to bring the battalion up to the proper standard, and his efforts, and also the efforts of those under him, have not been appreciated by the state, who apparently do not care to support a naval militia. If the state desires such a force, it should appropriate sufficient money for its support.

To the Railway and Marine News of Seattle, Wash., the cruise of the Battleship Fleet seems to be invaluable in acquainting the country with the need of proper accessories for the Navy. Nothing but such a cruise could have done this so quickly and so effectively, it thinks. In an editorial entitled "Congress, Take Notice," it mentions several important revelations to the Congressional mind as the result of the cruise of the fleet. Among the most impressive of these is the need of "colliers, repair ships and drydocks," which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has also pointed out. It condemns a naval policy that is summed up in the three words, "Don't appropriate money." "When the naval expert begins to overhaul the situation disclosed by the cruise," says this exponent of Pacific slope opinion, "he speedily becomes impressed with the startling fact that the United States has no naval establishment. It has a fairly efficient Navy, but where are the accessories? Where are the drydocks, the colliers, the victualing establishments, the repair ships, the real organization of a naval establishment with a policy for the future which shall continue longer than a single session of Congress?" The News also says: "The strenuous efforts being made to secure from the administration the promise of adequate naval protection for the Pacific coast, which up to the present time have not met with any encouragement in Washington, should be pushed more vigorously than ever. Would it not be a wholesome and wise and patriotic thing on the part of the administration to make prompt and favorable response to the

reasonable, unanimous request of the Pacific coast states for better protection? We need the fleet, Mr. President, and we need it now. We should have it."

The religious fanaticism of the Moros is used by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., as an explanation of the difficulty of dealing with them in battle according to the rules of civilized warfare. Interviewed by a correspondent of the New York Times a few days ago in London, General Wood said that "the fanaticism of the Moros leads them to adopt any measures for the purpose of accomplishing the death of Christians, or as they call us, 'infidels.' I remember an incident in point which occurred in our own campaign against the Moros. One man, shamming death, lay on the battlefield with his face covered, as is the custom, with white cloth, a part of his costume. He jumped to his feet at the moment our troops were passing and drove a spear through the nearest man to him. They would even attack Red Cross nurses while they were attempting to bind up their wounds. Time after time when we asked them to surrender the reply was always, 'We have orders from our holy men. Come on. Fight.' Nor would they send their women out of the range of fire. The women wear bloomers like men, and are often armed. One of our soldiers, accused of shooting women, replied, 'Well, a woman is just like a man to me when she comes at me with a spear.'"

General Wood said he left all the islands peaceful, even the Mohammedan Moros being submissive, though after centuries of life under unjust laws growing out of superstitions and false attitudes toward non-Moslems, they are now finding American authority and equal rights somewhat difficult. "Agitators for independence are men without anything to lose," said General Wood. "Owners of property and men with business interests realize the value of an American control, which seeks invariably to legislate for the good of the natives, and always takes into consideration their sensibilities, prejudices, and fixed customs."

According to Mr. George T. Angell, of Boston, every American horse says "neigh" to the nomination of Secretary Taft for the Presidency. In his little paper called "Our Dumb Animals," Mr. Angell says: "If the Republican party decides to nominate Taft, and Taft is to carry out the military policy of Roosevelt, then speaking for a hundred thousand American horses which will be liable to army service, I would say that for the preservation of our Republican institutions and the promotion of peace on earth I hope that William H. Taft will be defeated and some more peaceable man put in. Winthrop Murray Crane and Curtis Guild, jr., would be safe men." The italics are those of Mr. Angell. In the same number of his paper Mr. Angell says: "We want whenever wars threaten that all Christian women of the world shall wear mourning (or some badge of mourning) until the danger is passed." As wars always "threaten," and often come, when least expected, this would put a distinguishing badge of mourning upon all "Christian women" who would be compelled to wear black at all times. How many years have there been in the last century when there was not war or the threat of war somewhere? Mr. Angell further says: "We want all the great picture galleries of Europe to be stripped of those paintings which stir up international hatreds by commemorating the victories of one nation over another. We want the 'Arc de Triomphe' at Paris to become (with suitable adornments) the Arch of Peace." This involves artistic spoliation on a scale which would have daunted even the first Napoleon, but our American millionaires are carrying on the work of stripping the galleries of Europe of artistic treasures, so far as their opportunities permit, and they will no doubt be glad of Mr. Angell's help.

In arraigning this government for "interfering in the Panama election," the Baltimore Sun takes a view of the situation which, we believe, will not be shared by the exporting firms of its own city. It says that while "it may be only a trifling exploit to dispatch a squad of marines to take possession of Panama, one of the serious features of this whole business of being an empire is the cost to the taxpayers of the United States in administering governments thousands of miles away, in which the taxpayers have only a remote interest." Does the Sun really mean that the citizens of the United States have only a "remote interest" in the great canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans? Only a short time ago, when the question of building the canal was up for public discussion, perfervid orators accused the railroads of opposing the canal lest it should enable eastern manufacturers to ship their goods more cheaply to Pacific coast cities and to Oriental ports. The canal is the chief reason for America's interest in Panama and that canal is going to be dug because the business needs of Baltimore, New York, and the entire world call for it. Instead of a "remote interest" in this canal, Americans have a close and deep interest in it. The vindication of our constructive ability as well as our commerce requirements demand that, as far as possible, we prevent all obstacles, even though they be political, from interfering with this greatest engineering achievement of the century.

Promoters of athletic enthusiasm in the Navy will be pleased by the news that 300 baseballs and 150 bats were taken aboard the ships of the Battleship Fleet on the Pacific coast. It may interest the heavy hitters of our battleships, and there are some among them that would push Lajoie, Donlin or Sheppard for slugging honors—that they will meet some teams of landlubbers in and around Manila that may give them a warm reception. There is

the Army quartermasters' team that has been in the lead in the pennant race at Manila and the 26th Infantry nine that will doubtless have some surprises in store for the Navy players. With Hoffman in the box for the 26th's team, the battleship men will have to put their best batters to the front. The Naval Station team is also well up in the Manila championship race and gives a very fine exhibition of the national game. One of the strongest influences at work for getting the Filipinos in sympathy with Western ideas is athletics. One of the most brilliant and successful events ever held outside Manila was the recent inter-provincial athletic meet and exposition at Nueva Caceres. The schools of the Bicol provinces of Albay, Masbate, Sorsogon, and Ambos Camarines sent strong delegations to contest for the various cups. The baseball championship lay between Camarines and Albay, says the Manila Times, and Albay finished first. The general athletic contest was close and exciting from first to last. The final score stood: Camarines, 36; Albay, 28; Masbate, 8. Army officers at every post give hearty encouragement to these healthful outdoor sports, often acting as judges, timekeepers, etc., and they are already seeing good results.

Work on the military map of the Island of Cuba which has been in progress from time to time during the occupation of the island by our troops is now practically completed. In the more important parts of the island the scale has been two inches to the mile and elsewhere one inch to the mile. The work has been conducted by various officers and reports made to headquarters at Havana. The different portions of the work is being assembled by the engineer officers with the Army of Cuban Pacification. The old map of Cuba was found to be sadly defective in many respects. Rivers ran where was dry land, cities appeared where in fact was jungle and roads and railroads were not set in many places where for years they were supposed to be doing their important duty. In some places surveying parties expected to be obliged to cross lakes, but found no lakes but small swamps. The data of the old map came from Spanish sources. It is safe to say that for the first time in the history of Cuba there is now approaching completion an accurate map of the island.

Water was completely shut off from the power tunnel at Niagara Falls for five hours on June 14 for the first time in the ten years since it was constructed, in order that divers might examine the abutment of the upper steel arch bridge. Major Charles W. Kutz, C.E., U.S.A., a member of the Taft commission, was present to make observations and measurements for the government, to determine if the falls have been damaged by the use of the water by the power companies. The test proved that forty years of time and a dozen years of rapid development have changed the river so little that those who had been familiar with the waterfall fifty years could notice no change when the waters flowed free again. Major Kutz said the data taken by the government engineers will be forwarded to the War Department as soon as they are all compiled and registered. The information obtained will be of great value. Heretofore all estimates of supposed damage worked upon the falls by the inroads of power companies have been pure theory.

If the demonstrations of welcome given by the Japanese at Tacoma and Seattle in honor of the visit of the American warships are an indication of what they can do in the way of greeting, there is every probability that little will be lacking to make our fleet's visit to the Mikado's shores an occasion for an exceedingly picturesque and enthusiastic reception. When the fleet came to anchor in Tacoma, the loudest acclaim was supplied by the Japanese, a committee of whom had moored a scow a quarter of a mile out as a base for sending up daylight fireworks. Among the devices fired into the air was a huge "welcome" piece. Another was an American eagle with a chrysanthemum, a third was a battleship, and still another showed intertwined American and Japanese ensigns. The six hundred Japanese who make up the Tacoma colony raised \$1,500 for the celebration.

Rear Admiral Dayton reported to the Navy Department June 15 that the U.S.S. *Maryland*, on a four-hour, full-speed, forced-draft trial, averaged 133.1 revolutions, and the U.S.S. *West Virginia* under similar conditions averaged 131.8 revolutions. The average speed obtained by bearings with a slight adverse current was 22.25 and 22.1 knots respectively. The revolutions made exceeded those made on the contractor's trials.

Bids for \$1,500,000 of supplies for the Army were opened at the Army Building in Whitehall street, New York city, June 15. The bids are for everything Army men use, from buttons to uniforms. The samples on exhibition in the building made the corridors look like a department store. When the contracts are awarded preference will be given to goods of American manufacture meeting the specifications.

The War Department has approved the work of the New York Military Academy, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, by awarding to the three students who stood highest in military work during the scholastic year second lieutenantcies in the Regular Army. They are Robert L. Starnsfield, Frank James Rascovar and Thomas L. Buckman. Lieut. Charles F. Leonard, U.S.A., was appointed by the War Department last year as commandant of the academy.

The last "Proceedings" of the Bunker Hill Monument Association contains an address on the Battle of Bunker Hill by Horace N. Fisher, late Lieutenant Colonel and Asst. I.G., U.S.V. The purpose of the author is to show that no permanent occupation of the intrenchments at Charlestown was intended at the time of Bunker Hill, the object of the Americans being to disarrange the plans of the British by forcing a fight upon them without the intention of maintaining their ground, but in the hope of crippling the British sufficiently, before retreating, to prevent them from raising the siege of Boston. The Americans had the advantage of the services of a skillful engineer and artillery officer, Col. Richard Gridley, until lately of the British service, whose ability had been signally shown when he was Wolfe's chief of artillery in his attack on Quebec. It was Gridley who insisted upon the abandonment of Bunker Hill for Breed's Hill, "which was lower but more defensible, an excellent change and one in strict accord with the principles of grand tactics. It was Gridley who superintended the fortifications around Boston, including planning the works on Dorchester Heights. It was also due to Gridley's mechanical skill and ingenuity that the first iron cannon and mortars were cast in this country. He was promoted to major general after the battle. Incidentally we are told that the average age of the seven leading Americans of the army besieging Boston in 1775-76 was forty-five years, and of the seven leading British generals in Boston forty-eight years: Ward was forty-eight, Putnam fifty-three, Thomas fifty, and Stark forty-seven. The British generals, Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne, were accounted the ablest general officers of the British army; famed for brilliant courage and dash, as well as for their mastery of grand tactics and strategy. The British were eager to wipe out the disgrace of their disorderly retreat at Lexington before a swarm of minute-men in shirt sleeves, and how stubbornly they fought at Breed's Hill is shown by the fact that forty per cent. of the enlisted men and sixty per cent. of the officers fell before the terrible musketry fire which cut down every one of General Howe's twelve staff officers. "Whatever else may be said," Colonel Fisher tells us, "never did men of the English race on either side fight more gallantly; Prescott and Bridge coolly parrying with their swords the British bayonets as they led their men from the redoubt; Putnam, Stark and Knowlton, after twice repulsing attacks on the rail fence line, coolly covering Prescott's retreat; Warren, refusing to surrender and laying down his life outside the redoubt, rivalled Howe and Clinton on that field of honor. It was a battle carried on by independent companies defending well intrenched lines against regular troops. As Putnam said: "The Americans are not afraid of their heads, though they are very much afraid of their legs. If you cover these they will fight forever."

In the case of Richard H. Leigh, lieutenant, junior grade, U.S.N., vs. the United States, the Court of Claims, in a decision rendered on April 20, 1908, awarded the claimant the sum of \$685. The claimant was assigned to the command of the U.S.S. Pampanga in Philippine waters, a vessel of the third rate, entitling him to the pay of a commander if such service were held in "time of war" within the meaning of the statutes. The court, following previous decisions, held that while there was no actual war in the Philippine Islands in a technical or international sense, the insurrection was such as to amount to war in fact, statistics showing that there were more losses there than in the Spanish war. The decision has been followed by the accounting officers, and nearly if not quite all these entitled to extra pay for service while exercising a higher command have been paid. No appeal has been taken and the decision should now be regarded as stare decisis. The court held that it was not until July 4, 1902, that the President, by proclamation, declared peace to have been established in all parts of the archipelago, except with the Moro tribes. The purpose of the act in giving increased pay to those assigned to commands above that pertaining to their respective grades was evidently because of the increased danger incident thereto. Measured by that test, says the decision, the claimant should recover, as the vessel he commanded was engaged in actual combat with the insurgent forces and was hit sixteen times, while the claimant himself was wounded in the left shoulder and was compelled to undergo treatment for a period of about three weeks before he could resume command of the vessel.

To cause a revival of canal construction enthusiasm in the Middle West is one of the reasons advanced by those behind the project to build a waterway from Chicago to Toledo. It is expected that this would lead to the establishment of a canal system through the states of Ohio and Indiana, leading from the Ohio River to Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Chicago and Toledo. This, it is said, would stimulate new business enterprises throughout that territory. The cost of the canal is estimated at \$100,000,000, but experts place the developable electric power along the canal at \$16,000,000, or more than five times the amount of the interest on the investment. President Roosevelt has reappointed the members of the Inland Waterways Commission, in pursuance of his promise to the convention of governors, that if Congress should fail to provide for the continuance of the commission he would do so by executive act. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers of the War Department, because of retirement, has not been reappointed, but as soon as a selection is made for the Chief of Engineers he will be designated for General Mackenzie's place. The President has requested Senator Allison, Representative Joseph E. Ransdell and Prof. George F. Swain, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to serve as members. The House passed the bill for the expenses of the Commission, but it died in the Senate. This Inland Waterway Commission is one of the principal features of the President's plan for the conservation of our national resources.

The Army Quartermaster's Department has recently made the following awards: Boise Barracks, Idaho, Jesse M. Jackson; construction section of experimental macadam road, \$1,100. Fort Wood, New York Harbor, General Contract Co.; construction of roads and walks, \$11,928. Fort Miley, Cal., Compressed Air Machinery Co.; furnishing and installing 50 h.p. boiler in pumping station, \$1,678. Fort Dade, Fla., Coates Pkg. Supply Co.; coal shed and trestle, \$4,420; Coates Pkg. Co., scales supply, \$450; W. M. Baxter, constructing railroad, \$8,068; Edwards Construction Co., locomotive, 11 ton, 8-inch by 12-inch cylinders, 2 wheel rear truck, Davenport make, \$3,238. Fort Barrancas, Fla., Chas. W. Oliver; construction of plank walk to Mortar Battery at

Fort Pickens, Fla., \$3,420; Fort Wood, N.Y. Harbor, McHarg-Barton Co.; construction of storage dock, including dredging, concrete wall, railroad track, electric lighting and pontoon, \$56,900; Lawler Bros., construction of timber wharf, \$11,325. Fort Monroe, J. H. Brinson; construction proper of freight house with tile roof, \$3,800; D. B. Barbour & Co., plumbing, \$435; D. B. Barbour & Co., heating, \$1,743; S. J. Watson, electric lighting and fixtures, \$548. Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Pioneer Structural & Ornamental Iron Works Co., St. Paul; 150,000-gallon steel tank and trestle, \$12,481.

"A very interesting place is Camp Very, the headquarters of the United States Marine Corps in Honolulu, H.I.," says the Gazette of that place. "The former camp of the marines was in No. 1 coal-shed of the Naval Station, and the command moved to its present quarters on Nov. 1 of last year, the new camp at that time consisting of twenty-three tents for living quarters and two hospital tents which were used for a mess hall. With the exception of a lot of white sand and coral, this comprised the camp. For quite a time there was doubt as to the exact location where the new camp should be, but finally the ground on the Ala Moana road, formerly occupied by the National Guard of Hawaii for target range purposes, was selected. All the work such as grading, road-making, laying out the lawn and the erection of buildings, with the exception of the offices, mess hall, gymnasium and post exchange, was done by the members of the command. The commanding officer, 1st Lieut. W. Garland Fay, U.S.M.C., is responsible for the general plan and location of the camp, which it is the intention of the command to make in time one of the beauty spots of Honolulu. The name of the camp was chosen as a fitting tribute to Rear Admiral Samuel W. Very, U.S.N., recently retired, who by his dignified bearing and pleasant manner gained the aloha of all whom he came in contact with. He was commandant of the Naval Station when the camp was proposed and installed."

The various relief committees at Hattiesburg, Miss., wrote to the Secretary of the Navy June 2 offering thanks for the aid rendered to the storm sufferers in Mississippi immediately after the recent death-dealing cyclone. They say: "The first representatives of the government to reach us were Dr. N. T. McLean, P.A. surg., U.S.N., and Dr. Hermes, of the same arm of the Service. We recognize the legal necessity for an administration of this relief work by the Department of War, but wish to express our high appreciation of the waiver of departmental formalities to the extent of sending capable surgeons from the Navy here in order to render promptly the aid needed. Referring to Dr. H. R. Hermes, we desire to express to you our high appreciation of this young naval medical officer, who, while assisting in the work of relief here, gave evidence of a high measure of talent. We desire especially to express our appreciation of the diligence with which Dr. Hermes scoured the country districts, seeking the neglected, and the gentle, professional ministrations which characterized all his attentions to the wounded. We wish your department to know that Dr. Hermes honors his uniform—that of an officer of the United States Navy."

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, and Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver as members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and Major Lawson M. Fuller, recorder of the board, conducted a test at Fort Totten last week of the Le Blanc electrical searchlight control. The tests were severe and resulted in making a most satisfactory demonstration of the device. It is described as a very simple, but flexible arrangement of electrical connections in such a manner that the battle commander or the fire commander may, by moving a lever key to the right or left or vertically up or down, direct his light, or in fact several, in corresponding directions. There are attached to the instrument also means of controlling the speed of the beam and its power. The inventor is connected with the office of the Army Engineers in New York, and an electrician of note and reputation. The device is such a good one that its adoption in coast defense works is a foregone conclusion.

Bids were opened on June 10 in the office of the Quartermaster General for proposals to furnish the Army gasoline launches and wooden steamers. No award has yet been made owing to the differences in details in the bids. The bids carried between \$13,900 and \$26,250 for one launch; \$27,400 and \$52,000 for two launches, \$40,700 and \$76,200 for three; \$53,600 and \$83,200 for four, and \$66,500 and \$86,500. The lowest bidder appeared to be the Matthews Boat Co., of Port Clinton, O. The prices of all the bidders vary according to the character of the engine to be used. The bids for sixty-foot wooden steamers vary little between \$15,600 for one and \$14,900 for each for five to seven vessels, and \$29,800 for one and \$22,000 for each of from five to seven. The earliest date fixed for the first deliveries is Nov. 5, 1908, and the latest, Jan. 10, 1909.

Commissions appointed to arrange for the statues of John Paul Jones and of Commodore John Barry in Washington held a joint meeting at the office of the Secretary of War last week, the personnel of the commissions being the same. Several proposals were submitted, but the one to place both statues in the plaza of the new Union Station was most favorably received. Franklin Square was suggested by the Sons of St. Patrick for Commodore Barry's statue. It was also proposed that the statue of John Paul Jones be placed in the grounds of the Naval Observatory. No decision was reached. Charles Neihaus was selected sculptor of the John Paul Jones statue. Those present at the meeting were William H. Taft, Secretary of War; Victor H. Metcalf, Secretary of the Navy; Senator Wetmore and Representative Samuel W. McCall, of Massachusetts.

Capt. Stewart A. Wise, ordnance officer, of the 6th Regiment of Massachusetts, is credited with a remarkable score in target practice at the Bay state military range, Wakefield, Mass., June 12, and the record of 70 consecutive bullseyes which a despatch states he made is believed to be without a parallel in the history of range shooting. At the 600-yard mark he ran off 51 bullseyes; at the 1,000-yard mark he was credited with 10 consecutive bullseyes, and at the 800-yard mark he scored 9 bullseyes. His tenth shot at this last range struck on the ground in front of the target and the miss was blamed on the

poor ammunition. Captain Wise was shooting in practice for the team which will represent the state in the national competition. Col. John Caswell acted as scorer.

In an illustrated article on the Frankford Arsenal, the Philadelphia Public Ledger of May 31 said: "The arsenal has been employing its four hundred addition to its force for the last three months in order to give employment to those who would otherwise have no means to buy bread and meat. An appeal was made to the War Department by business men of Philadelphia a few months ago, asking that the government give the arsenal as much work as it could. The increased force is the result." It quotes Col. Frank Heath, U.S.A., the commandant, as favoring the purchase of 25 1-2 unoccupied acres of the Lennig estate adjoining the arsenal, on the ground that if factories were established on them or many people brought there, the target practice would be crippled. Colonel Heath has been at the arsenal since 1900. The Ledger says the arsenal never turned out so much work before, nor has it ever before employed so many persons, the output being 400,000 cartridges a day. Between 1,800 and 1,900 hands, half of them women, are employed in the arsenal.

Lewis Nixon says that gas is the coming fuel for battleships, and is quoted as saying: "The gas-motivated battleship will be much more economical and efficient than the steam battleship. The lighter, more compact machinery will save both space and weight. A smaller and inferior quality of coal can also be used. The big battleships will carry coal gas producers and generate the gas from the coal." Mr. Nixon recently prepared a design for a gas-motivated battleship of 30,000 horsepower. It had triple screws, with twelve cylinders, 30 by 30 inches, on each shaft. British experts are not agreed upon the virtues of oil as a fuel, it being pointed out that a bunker of coal is less liable to penetration than one of liquid fuel, and also that the inflammability of oil is a great menace to the ship's safety in peace as well as war.

Just now when the Australian Commonwealth is talking about establishing a navy of its own, for the protection of its coast, along comes the suggestion that Canada also may yearn for a navy, as the outgrowth of the Dominion's fishery protective service, which is soon to be overhauled. Rear Admiral C. E. Kingsmill, who is to have command of the Canadian Marine Service, is the officer that will organize the fisheries service. Admiral Kingsmill is a Canadian, as is his wife, so that there is a certain appropriateness in his taking charge of the marine interests of the Dominion. The fisheries in Canadian waters are so important that it may turn out that the establishment of adequate protection for them may indeed make a promising nucleus for a navy of humble proportions.

The ancient city of Saragossa, Spain, the centenary of whose strenuous and heroic though ultimately unsuccessful defense against the French in 1808-09 was recently observed, was originally a military colony of the Romans and was known as Caesarea Augusta. From 712 to 1118 A.D. it was in the possession of the Moors, from whom it was taken by Alfonso I. after a long siege. The University of Saragossa, founded in 1474, has 800 students, and in addition to the usual college course has a veterinary school. As heretofore stated, Major Gen. Leonard Wood was to represent us at the centenary.

From Milwaukee Gen. Charles King, captain, U.S.A., retired, writes: "The midshipmen's Lucky Bag, just received, surprises me with the announcement that a book of mine is inscribed to my son, 'a dashing midshipman.' The young gentlemen who edit that sprightly publication have given life to at least one yarn to be 'told to the marines.' No one of my books has ever been so inscribed. Somebody has imposed on their credulity."

A silver service, after a design by Paul Revere, the American Revolutionary war hero, is to be presented to the cruiser Colorado by this state at San Francisco prior to its sailing to the Orient in August. The set is for thirty-six persons, and consists of 595 pieces. The design is devoid of ornamentation, except the seal of the state and the word "Colorado." It cost \$5,000.

Capt. William J. Barnette, U.S.N., will be promoted rear admiral Sept. 7 upon the retirement of Rear Admiral John P. Merrell on the above date, as noted on page 1131 of our issue of June 13. This is due to the fact that Rear Admiral Evans's retirement on Aug. 18 promotes nobody, as was shown in the retirement list compiled by Rear Admiral Samuel W. Very, U.S.N., which we published on Feb. 8 last.

The government powder factory at Dover, Del., is gradually getting under headway and will soon have a full force of employees at work. The principal work of late has been the nitrating of gun cotton. No small arms powder has thus far been manufactured, but the announcement is made that this powder is to be made at the Dover factory and at a not very far distant day.

Major W. O. Clark, 5th Inf., writes us saying: "Referring to correspondence on subject of error in my place on list of majors of infantry on rearranged list published in the JOURNAL, May 9, page 979, am obliged to concede that you had it correct, having just received notice to that effect in answer to letter to Chief of Staff."

In Philadelphia the recruiting officers for the Army and Navy are establishing information stations in the public parks, where standing by a recruiting billboard a dapper sergeant answers questions of the interested persons. In Boston objection has been made to the use of the Common for the same purpose.

The statue of Major Gen. Anthony Wayne, erected by the state of Pennsylvania to the memory of that famous Revolutionary hero, will be unveiled at the Valley Forge camp ground, June 20, at 1:30 p.m.

ADMIRAL MELVILLE ON THE FLEET'S CRUISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The report of Admiral Evans on the lessons which, in his judgment, were brought out by the cruise of the Battleship Fleet, is a very important document to which additional interest is given by the fact that it is probably his last important act as an officer on the active list of the Navy.

During his long career he has almost always played the part of a critic, so that he has, by experience, come to have a keen eye for things which do not appeal to him as being right. Of course it could hardly be expected that so many criticisms would receive universal approval, but a great many of them appeal to me.

It is naturally very satisfactory to find Admiral Evans, doubtless unconsciously, endorsing by his strong recommendation suggestions to the same effect which I made years ago. For example, his plea for homogeneity. More than ten years ago I made this same recommendation in one of my annual reports and pointed out the great benefits which would result from this absolute uniformity. I trust that the experience with the Battleship Fleet will lend additional weight to these recommendations and bring the result about. I might say in this connection that the trouble is not so much with the designers, who, in general, would be strongly inclined to uniformity, but rather to farming the work out among different contractors who inevitably tend to make differences which, while not of great importance in each item, as a whole do amount to a good deal.

The recommendation for putting the turrets under air pressure to assist in clearing out the gases is also one which I made some years ago.

The part of the report, however, which appeals to me with more force than almost any other is that which refers to the lack of economy in the Maine and charges it mainly to her boilers. This has been a very sore matter with me for years. I never believed in the type of boiler which was installed on the Maine and several other of our vessels and opposed it as strongly as I knew how. As an engineer and mechanic, this boiler struck me as complicated, difficult to take care of and extremely likely to prove uneconomical. However, the contractors insisted on having this type and in spite of my protests the boilers were installed.

My opposition to the type of boiler used on the Maine was not based solely on a study of the drawings and records of economy tests, but on the fact that at that time there had been no extended experience with this type of boiler in actual service at sea. Several other types had been so used and had given satisfaction and one had been through exactly the experience on which Admiral Evans's report is based, except that the ship had made the voyage in the reverse direction. Not only had this long cruise been made with decided economy, but the only repairs needed were a few fire bricks.

The Engineer-in-Chief, in matters of this sort, occupies a difficult position. If he opposes the wishes of the contractor, he not only has to take full responsibility for anything which may go wrong, but he lays himself open to insinuations from evil minded persons that his decision is actuated by sordid motives rather than professional ones. Indeed, it has come to me in a round-about way that the contractors who were urging the use of this particular type of boiler hinted that there were reasons other than professional why I opposed it.

Of course this did not hurt me with those who knew me and who knew that I went into office poor and after sixteen years of service left it poor; that I was never able to keep up a fine establishment with horses and carriages and things of that sort, but perforce had to lead the "simple life." I am sincerely sorry that things have turned out as they have and that the government is likely to be put to the expense of so soon installing new boilers, temporarily losing the service of these fine ships. I have nothing whatever of the "I told you so" feeling in this matter, but I can surely be pardoned for feeling that my opposition to this type of boiler has been vindicated.

I would be glad if I could agree with all the criticisms in Admiral Evans's report, but there is one where it seems to me he has grossly exaggerated the condition which he criticizes, where he says: "No words that can here be recorded can add to my already often expressed opinion as to the enormity of the error committed when ships were built with in-turning screws." He has, of course, a perfect right to his opinion that outward turning screws would be better, but this is one of the cases like the superposed turrets and a great many others where the opinions of experts differ and where what may be the consensus of opinion at one time was afterward reversed. As one of the screws is right-handed and the other left-handed, it must obviously be almost a matter of indifference to the designers of the machinery on which side of a ship these respective screws are located. As far as my memory serves me the adoption of in-turning screws was decided upon to please the deck officers. Indeed it necessitated the recasting of some designs which were under way at the time this decision was reached. I appreciate that Admiral Evans does not charge this error, as he considers it, to me or to any other individual, but as Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy when the designs of all the ships in the Atlantic Fleet were prepared, and, therefore, responsible for the machinery, there would be a natural tendency to charge any defects to me and it is for this reason that I have commented as I have.

The comments in the report as to economical cruising speed force me to call attention to the fact that in our Navy the three-screw system of propulsion, which I brought out in the Columbia and Minneapolis, has never had a fair trial. These ships were not only the fastest large vessels afloat for a number of years after they were designed, which was their primary object, but incidentally the arrangement of three screws permitted of decided economy when cruising at low speed. No serious effort was ever made to get this benefit. I had expected, when the ships were designed, that they would be great favorites, for people generally like to be associated with the record-breakers, but this was not the case, and for some years past, under the exigencies of the Service for testing out later ships, they have been laid up. Perhaps, if some such scheme had been in vogue as the one I understand Admiral Evans instituted in the Atlantic Fleet of offering a prize for the greatest coal economy, a serious effort would have been made to test thoroughly the economy of cruising with one screw and our later ships would also have been of the three-screw type. I am satisfied that if this had been the case, the cruise of the Battleship Fleet could have been made with a material saving in the amount of coal expended.

I must ask your pardon for taking up so much of your valuable space, but, as I have said above, every one of the battleships in the Atlantic Fleet was designed during my long term as Engineer-in-Chief, so that I was responsible for their machinery, and I feel sure that I

will be pardoned for expressing my views at some length when their performance is discussed.

GEORGE W. MELVILLE,
Rear Admiral, U.S.N., Retired.

THE NEW NAVY PAY LAW.

BY GEORGE A. KING.

The new Navy pay law, which took effect May 13, 1908, is a vast improvement on the terms of the old one. For nine years there has been extraordinary confusion in the pay of the Navy. The pay provisions of the Personnel Act of 1899 were a hotchpotch. One proviso was piled on top of another. A proviso having a certain scope was immediately followed by another having a wider or a narrower scope. Among them all great difficulty was found in reconciling them or even making sense.

The uncertainty as to the pay of the Medical and Pay Corps of the Navy would have been ludicrous if it had not been so serious for the officers concerned. It took four years to establish that officers of the Medical Corps were entitled to mounted pay. Even then the decision left the status of passed assistant surgeons in much doubt. This was not finally cleared up until the Supreme Court of the United States decided, only a year ago, that the whole Medical Corps were entitled to mounted pay.

The status of the Pay Corps was still worse. The Comptroller first decided that none of the officers of the corps was entitled to mounted pay. After the announcement of the decision in favor of mounted pay to the Medical Corps, in 1903, he applied that decision to the Pay Corps. Next, the Court of Claims decided that none of the officers of the Pay Corps were entitled to mounted pay. Finally, just within the last month, after the old pay system has been changed and mounted pay is a thing of the past in both the Army and the Navy, the Court of Claims decides that only one grade, that of lieutenant, in the Pay Corps, was entitled to mounted pay and that the two lower grades were not.

A law which gave rise to such uncertainties and contradictions is well got rid of and superseded by a better, because clearer and plainer, law. This is not saying that there are not uncertainties and ambiguities in the new law, too. They will develop in course of time.

The new law allows a ten per cent. increase to officers serving under certain circumstances. This is given by a direct provision to the Navy, not, as was the case with the old law, by a jumble of Army and Navy provisions. The new law gives this ten per cent. increase to officers on sea duty as well as to officers on shore duty beyond seas, and gives it to them in so many words only "while so serving."

Retired pay is stated to be based on the salary and increase provided for by the act. Is there here any expression of an intention to give retired officers the ten per cent. increase? One would hardly think so from a natural reading of the new law. Yet it was claimed by some that, as retired pay is based upon sea pay, the ten per cent. increase for sea service must be added in to get the total pay upon which the pay of a retired officer is to be calculated. A study of decisions made under former laws demonstrates that there was no ground for the maintenance of any such claim.

The claim made by a former judge advocate general of the Navy that he ought to receive the ten per cent. increase allowed by the former law for service beyond the continental limits of the United States because the law gave him the "highest pay of his grade," presented a precisely analogous case. In his case it was ruled that "highest pay of his grade" meant simply the base pay of the grade plus all possible longevity increases, even though he may not have earned them by actual service, but that it did not include a special rate of increase granted for the actual performance of a specified duty.

In the new law, the ten per cent. for sea duty is granted to the officer "while so serving," and under no other circumstances. Fortunately, the officers were saved from useless litigation by Congress, on the last day of the session, putting a provision into the deficiency act that the ten per cent. should not be reckoned in calculating the pay of retired officers. The courts would undoubtedly have placed the same construction on the original statute without any declaratory legislation.

Quite in the same line was the claim set up that the few commodores still remaining on the retired list of the Navy should have a longevity increase because that increase is granted "to each commissioned officer below the rank of rear admiral." The law granted in the previous part the rate of pay to "rear admirals second nine or commodore, \$6,000." There was some verbal ingenuity in this point. A commodore is literally "below the rank of rear admiral," and therefore an ingenious mind might well devise the theory that a commodore might be entitled to this ten per cent. increase even though a rear admiral were not. But the Supreme Court of the United States said, only a year ago in passing upon a question under the Personnel act, that it could not hold that "it was the purpose of Congress to give the inferior officer the better pay." This decision gives an easy answer to such a mere verbal interpretation of the act. No court would sustain a construction which would result in giving commodores on the retired list higher pay than half the rear admirals on the active list. Here, too, Congress saved fruitless litigation by putting in an explanatory provision that the pay of commodores shall be in all respects the same as that of rear admirals of the lower nine.

Questions involved in the new pay law should be carefully considered and passed upon by attorneys competent to do so through general study of the subject. Thus the question should be deliberately settled whether the decision of the Comptroller is right in law, or would be likely to be overruled by the courts. It so happened, as we have above shown, that both these questions had already been passed upon in principle, one of them by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Another thing to be remembered is that, although statutes are taken by the courts to mean what they say, yet, as was said by the Supreme Court in the same opinion that we have already referred to: "A court is not always confined to the written word. Construction sometimes is to be exercised, as well as interpretation. And 'construction' is the drawing of conclusions respecting subjects that lie beyond the direct expression of the text from elements known from and given in the text—conclusions which are in the spirit, though not within the letter of the text."

This profound thought (in part quoted from the late Francis Lieber) will necessarily govern the courts in passing upon questions under the new law as it has under the old. A construction based upon the words only of a statute without considering its general purport or without knowing what have been the decisions in the past is

not necessarily a sound one. Other and wider considerations need to be taken into account.

ARMY DISCONTENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the report of the hearing of the Secretary of War before the House Military Committee appears the following:

"Secretary Taft: But in England the stay in the tropics is about twelve years," etc., etc.
"The Chairman: With our present facilities there, if you kept them four or five years you might as well kill them, might you not?"

Nothing could be more erroneous than the idea of the gentleman of the Military Committee, and the fact is that, paradoxical as it may seem, the discontent in the Army in the Philippines is due largely to the *shortness of the tour of duty*. A general officer, who has served many years in the Islands, from post commander to department commander, recently remarked that "ninety per cent. of the men would transfer and prolong their tour in the Islands if allowed to do so."

The discontent is among the officers who shrink from the constant changes, the frequent loss of their trained men, and the steady grind of training new men only to be soon discharged that is consequent upon the short tour of the troops in the Islands.

With a five-year enlistment and a four-year tour in the Islands, with some relaxation of the strenuous training during the hot months of April and May, all hands would be more content and would be much more interested in the Islands.

Officers, instead of "living in a trunk" for two years and being obliged to "save up" for the new move that is staring them in the face, would be able to settle down, and, with reasonable privileges for travel allowed them, would be able to visit the neighboring countries of China, Japan, Java and Australia, with their families, and the net result would be better health and more contentment.

With the steady grind of retraining the raw recruits each regiment brings over to replace the seasoned, strong men, and the new move for the family just ahead, the great majority of the line officers are unable to travel even among the neighboring islands, where they and their families would find many places of interest and where they would form many friendships and enjoy seeing the various islands, volcanoes, and mountains, and appreciate the excellent shooting to be had in so many places.

As the officers and men enjoy splendid health in the Philippines, this question does not enter, except with respect to the health of the women of the officers' families, who would in the long run be much better off with the visits to Japan, etc., than now with the frequent long trips on transports and costly railway journeys and difficulty in "making both ends meet."

EXPERIENCE.

Manila, April, 1908.

HOW TO MEET OUR MILITARY NECESSITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wish to express my appreciation of Captain Bjornstad's gold medal essay. As I understand its purpose, it is to suggest a method by which our volunteer forces can be prepared in peace for the exigencies of war.

Thirty years ago I published an essay suggesting the linking of our National Guard regiments with localized regular regiments for instruction and organization. When General Sherman's attention was called to my project of nationalizing our militia he pronounced it visionary and impracticable. I now agree in his estimate of my crude proposition. It is now evident that changes in our economic conditions and international relations demand a radical change in our military system. Captain Bjornstad's method might afford a satisfactory solution of the problem if our peace-loving people would adopt it. But worshipping almighty money and deceived by the mirage of arbitration, we will never adopt any system that demands personal sacrifice until the hand of fate is laid heavily upon us. We are lineal descendants of Ethelred the Unready.

As a factor in a world in arms we should be as well armed and ready as the rest. We should have a regular army of three hundred thousand men, with ranks filled and kept filled by conscription. Conscription! Hateful word. There is only one alternative. A nationalized militia in which every male citizen is prepared in peace for the possibilities of war. These I know are unpleasant suggestions. But we are confronted with tangible conditions, not academic theories. We might as well acknowledge the truth and state it frankly. To avoid the sting of the nettle, we must grasp it.

THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

TREATMENT OF THE UNIFORM.

107 State Street, New London, Conn.,

June 2, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

During the past ten days we have been entertained by another case of the proprietor of a public resort, this time in Philadelphia, refusing accommodation to an enlisted man in uniform, accompanied by his wife. The occurrence brought forth a communication from the Secretary of the Navy criticizing the civilian for his action.

Personally, I do not believe that it is quite the "square deal" to prod the civilian so unmercifully and so frequently for his attitude on this uniform question; he is merely following the example set him every day by the officers commanding the enlisted men whose uniform he is exhorted and ordered to respect.

To cite an instance: In the Artillery District in which this town is situated, are four island posts connected with the mainland by steamers of the O.M.D. harbor boat service controlled by the Artillery District commander. Among the numerous orders posted on these boats is one to the effect that "the cabin is reserved for officers, their families and friends." The wife, or family, of an enlisted man is accorded a seat on a bench in the alleyway running on both sides of the engine and fire-rooms, which is filled with the odors of steam, bilge water, engine oil and tobacco smoke. When, as frequently happens, the boats cross in rough weather, the effect of the combination on the average woman may be imagined. The wives of certain civilian employees, such as clerks, engineers and electricians, are permitted to use the "officers' cabin"; the wife of a sergeant major or commissary sergeant is not. The civilian, however, "a retainer to the camp," is, under the 6th Article of War, equally with the sergeant, under "the rules and discipline of war." Admitting fully the necessity and desirability of separation of the commissioned and enlisted grades, one fails to grasp the idea of

humiliating the wife of a man whom Par. 95 of the Army Regulations states is "a faithful and well tried sergeant." No civilian employee's family should receive any better accommodation on a government boat than the family of a staff sergeant, or of any enlisted man, for that matter. The discrimination which now exists is un-American, unjust, ridiculous, and humiliating to the self-respect of the non-commissioned officer.

The one humorous feature of this particular form of military selection, as it is found in New London, is, that no sooner does the boat touch the mainland dock than all attempted social distinctions are merged in the common use of a public street car; the street railway company, not realizing the contaminating effect of enlisted men's families, fails to furnish separate cars for the exclusive use of "officers, their families and friends."

As an honorably discharged sergeant, no one recognizes better than I do the necessity for absolute social separation of the officer and the enlisted man; it is one of the basic principles of military discipline. But I maintain that no civilian employee or his family should have any better accommodation on a government boat than that given a non-commissioned officer and his family; that the family of an enlisted man is entitled to accommodation equal to that given the family of any other person; that on a public boat maintained for military purposes, no persons nor class of persons, except officers, should be entitled to any better accommodation than that given any other class; there should be no "favored nation" within the Service if the enlisted man's uniform is to command respect from civilians.

The foregoing will probably be considered by your conservative and reactionary readers as anarchistic, revolutionary and radical; I hold, and so do many, that it is merely logical Americanism.

Let the War and Navy Departments cease their talk about the respect due the enlisted man's uniform by civilians, and turn their attention to remedying conditions as they now exist, in this particular, both on harbor boats and on the trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific transport.

J. H. WILSON.

FILIPINOS AND THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The new custom recently adopted in the Army with respect to saluting, on the part of officers and soldiers, when the "Star-Spangled Banner" is played must be very confusing to the Filipinos, who have for years been accustomed to see the Americans here remove their hats when the national anthem is played at the close of the customary concert in the plaza of the average Philippine village. The great majority of the Filipinos had also become accustomed to stand and uncover when the "Star-Spangled Banner" was being played. The effect of the recent changes on them may be seen, however, in the greater number of heads that remain covered, due entirely to confusion as to what is the proper thing for them to do. For example, on the same date recently the writer saw the following methods of saluting practiced by American soldiers: a general officer saluted by holding his right hand to his cap during the entire time of the playing the "Star-Spangled Banner"; another Army officer near him saluted at the same time by removing his head dress in the old way; a number of soldiers stood at attention without removing their hats at all and apparently saluting with a quick salute at the conclusion of the music.

Naturally, under such circumstances, when the Filipino sees the soldiers calmly standing with their hats on, the Filipino is at a total loss what to do. Might it not be better to go back to the well-known custom and let everybody at such a time who is not on duty under arms stand up and remove the head covering?

OLD TIMER.

Manila, April, 1908.

THE JUNIOR SERGEANTS MAJOR.

Fort Schuyler, N.Y., June 8, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Can you inform the junior grade sergeants major of the Coast Artillery Corps if anything is to be done in their behalf in the new "Army Regulations," soon to be published? All the non-commissioned staff, Coast Art. Corps, from sergeant major, senior grade down to fireman (the junior sergeant major alone excepted), are entitled to quarters and allowances. Is this justice to the junior grades?

Many (I know six personally) of the junior grade sergeants major were appointed from first sergeants from three to five years ago, and it is not pleasing to know that they are losers by the promotion. In the last "Report of the Secretary of War," after outlining plans to make the Army more attractive as a life occupation for enlisted men, it is stated: "Of the foregoing measures regarded as essential for improvement in conditions now obtaining, legislative action is necessary" (referring to increased pay, et cetera). "For the remainder, it is thought, sufficient authority now rests with the President and the War Department." Now that Congress has done its part with some of the former, is the General Staff going to "make good" with some of the rest?

Your widely circulated and influential JOURNAL will have the heartfelt thanks of all the enlisted men in my grade if you will but remind the "powers that be" of these facts as stated here. Under present conditions a man can become a master gunner, electrician sergeant, second class, or fireman, in his first enlistment (it is possible to do it inside of eighteen months), while the junior grade sergeants major, who, with the writer, were examined and appointed under G.O. 115, A.G.O., series 1903, had to have at least five years' service, three as a non-commissioned officer and sergeant—and most of them had much more service.

Yet this is not only possible but only too probable! As the first sergeant is considered the right-hand man of his company commander, the sergeant major bears the same relation to his post commander, and such things as I have related above do not add to his self-respect nor increase his prestige among the enlisted men of the garrison.

The reason has never been apparent to me why, in the reorganization of the Artillery in 1901, the grade of junior sergeant major was established. When the Artillery dropped its regimental organization, why not have had simply "sergeants major, Artillery Corps"—all equal, as their duty is the same.

SUBSCRIBER.

In the German army it has been decided to extend to all branches of the corps the practice, during the summer, of detaching officers at their own request from their own regiment to one of another branch, so as to familiarize them with the tactics, etc., of that arm.

ADVANCE IN MILITARY SANITATION.

Col. H. O. S. Helstand, Adjutant General's Department, responded to the toast, "The Army and Navy," at the annual banquet of the Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia on June 6. In speaking of modern military sanitation, Colonel Helstand said:

"The death rate due to preventable causes in the British Cuban campaign in 1762 was about 50 per cent.; the French in their expedition to the West Indies in 1802 suffered the frightful loss of 585 deaths per 1,000 men in about four months, and of the men alive at the end of that period three-fifths were unfit for duty. In the Crimean campaign in 1855, the deaths from diseases amounted to 44 per cent. During our own Civil War the deaths from disease in the Union armies were double the number of those caused by conflict with the enemy. The Japanese loss from the same cause in their recent war with Russia was less than 3 per cent. That is the measure of a half century advance in military sanitation, and I might consume more than the time allotted on such occasions as this with the evolution and development of military sanitation, but you are familiar with the achievements of your profession and we soldiers willingly make grateful acknowledgment of it. Napoleon said that an army moves on its stomach, but modern experience leads us to believe that it moves on water wagons and sanitary cars.

"Indeed, I regard the subject of military sanitation as important as that of arms and ammunition and I believe that, with other things substantially equal, the army having the superior sanitary system and whose soldiers are most careful to observe its requirements, will be victorious. But to have such a sanitary system necessitates a large and well-organized Medical Corps and to inculcate in soldiers the habit of conforming to sanitary regulations requires long training and experience. The tendency to neglect such rules is one great source of weakness in volunteers or any troops hastily organized, and makes especially important the maintenance of a large force of men always trained and disciplined who have learned the necessity and the methods to preserve their health and strength amid the adverse conditions of a military campaign, if the frightful losses of the Crimea and previous campaigns are to be avoided."

CRUISE OF THE MIDSHIPMEN.

The headquarters of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron has been changed from Hampton Roads to New London. The squadron will leave Hampton Roads for the latter place about June 22. Prior to the return of the squadron to Annapolis a cruise will be made up the New England coast as far as Bath, Me.

Capt. Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, in his instructions concerning the summer cruise of the practice squadron, directs that absolute uniformity must be observed on board all the vessels of the squadron in regard to organization, routine, uniform, character of drills, manner of performing duty, privileges and punishments. Quarterdeck etiquette and official intercourse, personal or written, must be strictly carried out.

The midshipmen are distributed among the following vessels: Olympia, Chicago, Hartford, Arkansas and Nevada. There are quarters for 157 on the three first-named vessels, and for 59 on the two latter.

The midshipmen are governed in accordance with the regulations of the Naval Academy. Each detail on board ship, in addition to being assigned to division, is divided into sections, by classes, with leaders. The divisions are organized as companies, with first classmen detailed as squad leaders, at least one to each squad, the squads consisting of the proper proportion of each class. The first classmen, so far as possible, are utilized as instructors for the other classmen. Particular attention is given to this feature, as it is considered to be the best method of developing the first classmen, as well as of assisting in carrying on the general work of the cruise.

"The principal feature of the cruise this summer," says Captain Badger, "will be to make every midshipman thoroughly familiar with every detail of all the appliances in use on board ship, together with the leading characteristics of ship construction, subdivision, drainage, and ventilation; the proper methods of performing duty, and the proper relations that exist in a well regulated war vessel between the various elements on board. Every effort shall be made to make the instruction as practical as possible, the midshipmen being required actually to do the work wherever stationed. The enlisted men stationed at the various appliances aboard ship will be kept in reserve to assist and instruct, but the midshipmen shall, in all cases possible, do the work themselves.

"The Divisional Officer, to whose division or part of ship the midshipmen are assigned, shall be required to instruct and drill them in everything pertaining to his division or part of the ship. The instruction should pertain not only to the guns, mounts, mechanisms, equipment, drill and target or sub-caliber practice of the division, but to everything in that part of the ship, which now, according to established practice, comes under the cognizance of the Divisional Officer—such as deck fittings, boat cranes, windlasses, electric motors, water-tight hatches and doors, magazines, store-rooms, drainage and other pipes and valves, ammunition supply and ammunition used in that division. They shall be made to manipulate the various mechanisms with their own hands. Instruction in navigation shall be assigned to regular periods. Particular attention shall be given to piloting and practical navigation. Special privileges may be given to midshipmen of all classes who excel in practical work and attention to duty."

FIRST TEST OF IRONCLADS.

The recent test in our own Navy when the monitor Florida was fired upon by the U.S.S. Arkansas recalls a similar experiment back in 1872, when the Glatton, a British sea-going monitor, was made the target for two shots from H.M.S. Hotspur. In some features the demonstration was more instructive than in the case with the Florida. The Glatton's officers and men were on board, as well as the Florida's, but after the turret had been struck twice it was revolved and the guns were fired to prove that they were in working condition. The British test was the first of its kind in naval history. The Glatton was of the latest design, the best of her type then afloat. The Hotspur used a 25-ton, 12-inch gun, carrying a 600-pound Palliser large-core shot, without bursting charge, and the distance was 200 yards, the same as in the Florida experiment. The turret had fourteen inches of iron, backed by fifteen inches of wood. The

first shot entered the upper plate and passed entirely through the iron and well into the wood, the depth of penetration being twenty and one-fourth inches. The lower plate was cracked in a vertical and "laminating" direction, and a bolt was driven back so far that the head flew into the interior of the turret. The second shot gave the best results for learning the degree of workability of a turret after fire. By means of a mark painted on the turret the shot was delivered, grazing the glacis plate at a point three feet from the turret and glancing into the turret, which it penetrated to a depth of about fifteen and one-half inches. The glacis plate was grooved to a depth of about half an inch and cracked. After the first shot, though the turret had received a heavy contorting blow, it was revolved without the slightest difficulty, and after the second it still was found to operate freely and easily. The Glatton's ports were opened and two rounds were fired from each gun; one a full blank charge of seventy pounds of pebble powder and one a battering charge of eighty-five pounds of the same powder, with shot, with initial velocity of 1,212 feet a second. The turret revolved easily in about a minute and no effort was made to obtain speed. In a word, the Glatton was in fighting trim at the conclusion of the test, "in nearly as good condition," said the Engineer at the time, "to go into action, as before the trial, considering how great the chances are against a second shot falling exactly on a spot already hit." Experts decided that a plunging shot from a ship with a list toward the Glatton would have been most likely to jam the turret. If the glacis plate had been broken into fragments, a piece might easily have jammed the revolving machinery, but even in this case the interfering fragment might have been removed by men below under cover, so that even the shattering into pieces of the glacis plate might have caused only a temporary interruption to the working of the turret. It was pointed out then that the Glatton would never be called on to fight in a sea that would expose her to a plunging fire. The effect of the hits upon the men aboard was so slight that, when the turret was hit after one miss, the crew thought another miss had been made, and the kid, hen and rabbit in the turret point seemed undisturbed by the concussion. Readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL with files going back to that period will find full details of the Glatton test in the issue of Aug. 3, 1872. We published a description of the Florida trial on May 30 last.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Manila, P.I., budget for 1909 amounts to twenty million pesos, \$10,000,000. The principal amounts in pesos are as follows: Education, 4,000,000; constabulary, 3,150,000; health, 1,523,439; posts, 876,300; judiciary, 845,000; customs, 821,000; navigation, 805,000; public works, 731,000; lands, 644,000; internal revenue, 595,000; prisons, 588,780; Exec. Bureau, 508,000; agriculture, 400,000; audits, 397,545; assembly, 340,000; science, 312,700; Coast and Geodetic Survey, 205,000. The insular provincial and municipal expenditures for education amount altogether to seven million pesos or \$3,500,000, or about fifty cents a head for the entire population. One-fourth of the revenue is devoted to education. The Manila Times calls attention to the fact that the provinces and municipalities of the Philippines give one-seventh of their total revenue to education, while Cuba gives one-ninth, Great Britain one-fifteenth, and Japan one-hundred and fifty-sixth. In the United States one-fifth of the entire population is enrolled in the public schools, while in the Philippines only about one-fifteenth of the entire population is enrolled in the public schools.

So quickly do the requirements of civilization follow in the wake of the Army that already in Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, the proper bathing suit has become a problem, as is evident from this note in the Lantaka, the journal of the 23d Infantry, published there: "The natives follow the American rule observed at Atlantic City and other seaside resorts by wearing their bathing suits; while the tendency among Americans seems to be toward some elaborate covering reaching from head to foot." The Lantaka has been so ably conducted by Chaplain J. H. Sutherland that it has just entered upon its second year. Bathing at Manila is not wholly an unmixed joy, judging from this warning in the Manila Times of recent date: "Manila bathers have generally scoffed at repeated warnings against sharks in Manila Bay. Not long ago Capt. R. M. Lasala, whose residence is on Malate beach, reported a large shark seen close to the beach from his horse. The launch Nina has just brought in a sawfish found stranded on the beach at Salinas, Cavite. The sawfish measures from the end of the saw to the end of its tail just twelve and one-half feet, and from tip to tip of its fins measures four and one-half feet. It would seem to behoove bathers, more especially those who are in the habit of swimming from ships in the bay, to exercise care."

Newspaper activity is increasing in the Island of Mindanao, P.I., and the Herald, published at Zamboanga, has found it advantageous to avail itself of the editorial services of Chaplain J. H. Sutherland, of the 23d U.S. Infantry, who has been editing the regiment paper, the Lantaka. The editor of the Herald finds that native printers are poor assistants and the recent arrival of a trained newspaper man like Chaplain Sutherland presented an opportunity not to be overlooked by the badly harassed publisher.

Capt. G. H. MacDonald, 1st Cav., stationed at Camp Stotsenburg, reports great interest in polo at his post. Many of the enlisted men are becoming good players. It is probable there will be troop teams. An officers' team will also be organized and it is possible a tournament may be arranged between teams from Fort McKinley, Camp McGrath, and Manila in the near future. The Philippine Scouts are reported as taking more interest in rifle practice than formerly on account of taking the full course this year for the first time, whereas hitherto they have been obliged to take only whatever courses their post ranges would allow.

Steps are being taken, says the Manila Times, to obtain the consent of the Philippine Assembly and the commission to the enactment of a law authorizing the insular treasurer to receive the funds which the Lawton Post, G.A.R., is desirous of raising to erect a monument to Major General Lawton, the highest officer to fall in the fighting with the Filipinos. The post will seek subscriptions in the Philippines and the United States.

Army officers that saw service on the Western plains before the days of the transcontinental railway will probably join in the lament of those who view with regret the prospective extinction of the less picturesque but more useful water buffalo or carabao of the Philippines. In some provinces where formerly tens of thousands and scores of thousands of the water buffalo were available for farm use, their number has been so reduced by disease

that they might almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. And, without the carabao, the Filipino farmer simply throws up his hands and resigns himself to despair. The Manila Cablenews-American says his carabao is his sine qua non, his one indispensable agent, in the cultivation of the soil, and that the chief accidental cause of agricultural depression in the Philippines is the loss of the carabao. So serious is the situation that the director of agriculture has asked for a large appropriation to stamp out the disease that is carrying off these useful beasts annually by the thousand.

A party of Army officers on an inspection trip to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I., recently, took the occasion for a series of reminiscences that were interesting and instructive. The party consisted of Col. James T. Kerr, Major Gonzalez S. Bingham, Major I. A. Haynes, Major Henry M. Morrow, Capt. H. E. Ely, Gordon, Hunt, Chamberlaine, Kilbourne, Franklin and Lieutenants Bentzen and Barber. On reaching Los Baños the party of officers was received in state by Major Robt. W. Mearns, commanding the post at Camp Eldridge. The post was inspected and found to be in the finest possible condition. The scouts were snappy in their drill and smart as to appearance.

Coal from the Bataan mine, P.I., opened by the United States Government, was to be tested by the U.S. Navy in May, said the Manila Times of April 20. The arrangement was made by Capt. Hubert L. Wignmore, of the Engineer Corps. Twenty-four-hour tests were to include trials by a cruiser and a destroyer, covering all possible conditions.

Extensive operations for the disarming of the Moros of Basilan island were mentioned by the Manila Times of April 20. Four companies of Regular troops and one company of Constabulary under command of Major John P. Finley, 25th Inf., governor of Zamboanga district, were engaged in the operation. Two companies of the 23d Infantry moved first, taking stations at convenient points on the north and east coasts. Two companies of the 25th Infantry followed and the whole force, assisted by machine gun detachments, began closing in on April 6. Many guns were confiscated at various points and the round up was to be continued until the country was disarmed. The Mindanao Herald says the round-up will unsettle conditions and make labor scarce for the planters for two or three months, but expresses belief that the movement will in the end do much good.

The dedication by Rt. Rev. Chas. H. Brent, Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines, of the post of Bishop of Washington, to succeed the late Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee, brings out many expressions of love and appreciation of his self-sacrificing work for the uplift of his fellow-men in the Philippines. About seven years ago he was sent to the Philippine Islands by the Episcopal Church as a missionary bishop. He quickly became interested in the people of the archipelago and labored among them with enthusiasm.

On Decoration Day in Manila the veteran Army and Navy organizations, assisted by the men of the Regular force, decorated the graves of their comrades, and sent delegations to decorate the monuments of General Lawton, Captain Stotsenberg and Lieutenant Egbert on the fields where they fell. Flowers were also strewn over the graves of the Russians who died here after their retreat from the battle of the Sea of Japan.

The site chosen for the government hospital at Baguio, P.I., is a lofty eminence where both air and view are exhilarating. The framework of the building was up on April 16, when the Cablenews-American of Manila described it. The hospital is to be of two stories, with the operating room set off by a corridor. There will be one large ward at each end of the building, downstairs. These two wards will be capable of accommodating fifteen patients each, and there will be two private wards downstairs. The temporary detention ward will also be a part of the downstairs arrangement, but, in time, will be removed without the building. One long corridor will pass the entire length of the upstairs, and on it will open six private wards. At the end of this long corridor there will be two large rooms, to be constructed of glass and to be known as sun rooms. Across the ravine and within easy view of the hospital is the site for the Navy Hospital. There is no part of the Philippines more salubrious and invigorating than Baguio. General Wood has said that if provision is made for a recuperatory period at Baguio for each regiment in the Service, the period being placed at one year, there is no reason why troops should not serve in the Philippines in practically as good health as in the United States. The Manila paper asserts that even as it is the mortality records of the Army posts in the Philippines compare favorably with the records to be found in the United States. "Officers sent here miss some of the advantages to be found in the United States, at posts near large cities, but there is no post in the Philippines so lonely or demoralizing as some of the posts that existed prior to the war with Spain in the Far West." The suggestion that there is something peculiarly enervating in Philippine service it repudiates and asks how it is that "many officers of the Philippine Scouts have been here since the insurrection and they are considered to be in as good condition as any of the officers of the Regular force. It is also rather strange that officers of the type of Major Henry T. Allen, Brig. Gen. Harry H. Bandholtz, Colonels Harbord, Rivers, Hersey, Scott, Lieutenant Van Schaick, not to mention Generals Wood, Weston and Bliss, and a host of lesser lights, should have been able to spend from three to six years here without injury to their health."

The activity of smugglers along the coasts of the Philippine Islands recently inspired the inclusion in the estimate for the insular customs service of the sum of pesos 500,000 for the construction of three fast revenue cutters to patrol the coasts and check these lawless skippers and Governor General Smith, of the Philippines, favors the plan of building these cutters.

After many extended and apparently hopeless conferences, the Insular Commission and the Philippine Assembly on June 15 arrived at an agreement on the general appropriation bill, which it is believed both the Commission and the Assembly will ratify. The compromise measure appropriates 16,800,000 pesos (\$8,400,000), the Assembly making a concession of nearly 1,500,000 pesos (\$750,000). The appropriations agreed on in the bill are virtually the same as the actual expenditures last year. The commission declined to assent to a reduction in salaries and the consolidation of some of the bureaus as proposed by the Assembly.

Army officers and their wives can now make visits to Cavite, P.I., with ease and comfort on the newly constructed railroad to this historic place, which with express train service will soon be a suburb of Manila. Comparatively few Army people have gone there heretofore on account of the dangers and discomforts of the boat trip.

Army folk on duty in the Philippines will appreciate the simple way an old Spanish woman in Malate, P.I.,

gets rid of the troublesome mosquito. One officer in broken Spanish asked her for her secret. She showed him a small jar from which rose a tiny curl of smoke, giving out an odor which smelled like incense. It seems she saves all her orange peelings and dries them in the sun. At night she puts a few live coals in the jar and puts the dried orange skins upon them, thus making a sweet-smelling "mosquito chaser." The investigations of our Medical Corps show that the only Army posts free from mosquitoes are Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Fort Mason, Cal.

The Filipinos' natural love for music made a recent tour of the 10th Cavalry band a succession of "ovations." It is permanently stationed at Fort William McKinley, near Manila, P.I., and was first ordered to Camp Wallace, where it remained for a month with the squadron of the regiment stationed at that post. On its return to Manila it was detained at the big post at Baguio in the mountains where it gave concerts both at Camp John Hay and in Baguio proper. The band made itself very popular with the teachers and others stationed in the summer capital and returned to Manila loaded with souvenirs, and with a record of musical triumphs.

The mapping of the Philippines for military purposes is steadily proceeding. The latest activity in that direction is important reconnaissance work being done by officers stationed at Fort William McKinley. One party is engaged in making a map of the country between the post and the east coast of Luzon. Every trail, road, bridge, stream, etc., is to be shown on the map. Similar work is being done in other directions from the post so that the Manila Cablenews-American says there will soon be on file at post headquarters a complete survey of the section of the country in the immediate vicinity extending to the Pacific Ocean on one side and the China Sea on the other.

In a search for an important parasite, Capt. James M. Phalen and Lieut. Henry J. Nichols, of the Medical Corps, U.S.A., were planning to leave Manila some weeks ago for a trip to Albay and the Camarines for the study of the pathology of lung trouble brought on by what is known as the "dukes" parasites, recently found to be prevalent among the natives. The Manila Times refers to the excellent work of our Army surgeons in the Philippines. It says: "In addition to the achievements of the tropical board, Capt. Eugene R. Whitmore, pathologist to the Division Hospital, has discovered a treatment for the bacteria of certain forms of rheumatism and tuberculosis."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"My Life and My Lectures" is the title of a book issued by the Neale Publishing Company from the pen of Lamar Fontaine, C.E., Ph.D. At pages 102 and 103 he describes his killing of several "Yankee bluecoats" with a gloating cold-bloodedness that is so rare that one is inclined to believe Dr. Fontaine missed his calling—that of butcher. It is not the habit of the soldier to boast of such exploits.

War and reconstruction days, that fruitful mine for story tellers, furnish themes for "Ned, Nigger and Gen'lman," by Norman G. Kittrell, Judge of the 61st Judicial District of Texas (Neale Publishing Company). The author pays a high tribute to the typical Southern ante-bellum gentleman when he says that his class represented "the highest type of gentleman of which there is either record or tradition." Anyone who has a liking for the broadest negro dialect can get all he wants in these pages.

In the dedication to "Mr. Crewe's Career" (The Macmillan Company, \$1.50), Mr. Winston Churchill gives a clue to his object in writing the book: "To the men who in every state of the Union are engaged in the struggle for purer politics this book is dedicated." Mr. Churchill, through his recent contact with the hurly-burly of actual politics in trying to control the Republican party in New Hampshire, which state is said to produce some very "adept" politicians, has enjoyed an experience that does not always come to enrich the mind of a young novelist. From the knowledge gained in the electoral arena he has drawn some of his best character sketches, and while an objection has been made in some quarters to this use of his acquaintance with public figures of the day, he is too skillful a writer to make his resemblances too broad, and too considerate a gentleman to trespass upon the privileges of friendship. There is a strong background of political intrigue as in *Coniston*, but the refinements of the scheming are of a later day. Many of his admirers may class Mr. Crewe as the best character study yet presented by Mr. Churchill. Stout, red-faced, full of "red blood and life," the young millionaire, with his self-assertiveness, early catches one's interest and holds it to the end.

"Talks on Religion," by Henry Bedinger Mitchell (Longmans), presents the views of a dozen men of learning who met together to "re-examine the fundamentals of religion." A mathematician, an historian, a zoologist, a banker, etc., were among those who took part in these dialogues; and they are put into book form by one whose religious ardor is manifested from first to last.

Indian wars are apparently over in this country, but that their romance and their illustrations of heroic daring and self-sacrifice should not be lost to the country, it is well that those among us who participated in them should tell to the Americans of to-day the story of their struggles and adventures during the years when the Indian war-whoop was still disturbing the frontier and the story of Indian massacres was sending a thrill through the nerves of the adventurous pioneers carrying the flag of our civilization across the continent. Noted among these survivors of Indian experiences is Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, who has added his quota to the record of Indian warfare in a volume published by A. D. Worthington Company, Hartford, and "sold only to subscribers." It is entitled, "My Life and Experiences Among Our Hostile Indians: A record of personal observations, adventures and campaigns among the Indians of the Great West, with some account of their life, habits, traits, religion, ceremonies, dress, savage instincts, and customs in peace and war." It is beautifully illustrated with full-page engravings from photographs supplied by the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, and a series of colored plates showing Indian objects of interest and curiosity in fac-simile. As to the text of the volume, it is sufficient to say that it amply fulfills the promise of the title page. General Howard is a skilled and entertaining writer, and he tells of that he saw and "part of which he was." The volume is "affectionately dedicated to Capt. Joseph A. Slayden, U.S.A., now clerk of the U.S. Circuit Court, Portland, Ore., who for twenty-three years faithfully served General Howard as an A.D. C. and shared his perils and adventures.

"The Government of England" (The Macmillan Co.) is the latest theme that engages Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell of the chair of the science of government in Harvard University. The work is in two volumes, and is limited

to the English government as it stands to-day. Beginning with analysis of the constitution and a contrast between it and the constitution of other European nations, it passes to a study of the Crown, the Crown and the cabinet, the cabinet and the ministers, the executive departments, the treasury, etc. The first part of volume one considers the general government, and the second part discusses the party system. The second volume continues the party system, and then treats of local government, education, the church, the empire, and the courts of law. Some of the author's explanations are probably not wholly satisfactory. At page 64 of the second volume he speaks of the freedom of the press being scrupulously respected, as when during the war pro-Boer meetings were broken up, though anti-war sheets were being published. The excuse given for this is that "Englishmen regard an ordinary political meeting as a demonstration rather than a place for serious discussion." But unless free speech is to be deemed less sacred than a free print-shop, the explanation does not seem to be elucidatory or exculpatory. With so hot-headed a partisan as Wm. T. Stead, daily issuing a paper abusing the government for being at war, it is altogether supposable he would do more harm than if he should proclaim his views from the hustings. Yet, in the latter case, he would likely have his head broken, while in his sanctum he would be inviolable. On the question of imperial federation, the author is not sure that the self-governing colonies would, at great loss to themselves, cling to England in a quarrel which was not of their making. If the Venezuela dispute had led to war "and the United States had tried to recoup herself for damage to her defenseless coast towns by seizing the wheat-growing region west of the Great Lakes, is it certain that Canada would not have sought to avert the danger by a proclamation of neutrality?" A war severely straining the ties with the colonies "is highly improbable so long as England maintains a sufficient navy." But in this very necessity for sea power lies the possibility of large changes in the influence of these colonies on the foreign relations of the mother country. The burden of keeping up this great navy has grown so heavy that England wants the colonies to share the expense, and this cannot be done without giving them a real voice in the foreign policy which the navy may be used to enforce. The contribution of the self-governing colonies, with nearly one-third of the population of the United Kingdom, is less than one-hundredth of the cost of naval defense.

"The Avenger," by E. Phillips Oppenheim (Little, Brown and Co.), is a tale of political intrigue and private revenge of these times. The opening chapter reveals a thief falling under the witchery of a woman whose apartments he had entered to rob.

Sir William White, late director of British naval construction, deals with "The Cult of the Monster Warship" in the Nineteenth Century Magazine.

Marine-Rundschau, Berlin, for May, publishes the concluding paper on the cruise of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, and also an article on the artillery development of the American Navy, with particular reference to long-distance firing.

Ueberrall, of Berlin, for May, publishes among other interesting matter a handsomely illustrated article on the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, under the title, "Will the Fleet Remain in the Pacific?" The paper is written by Count C. Reventlow, and the half-tones giving color to the résumé of the cruise are the following: The Battleship Delaware, On Board the Brooklyn, Boxing Match on the Olympia, Repair of the Submarine Cuttlefish in Brooklyn, Construction of a Submarine in the New York Navy Yard, The Schoolship Constellation, and The Harbor at the New York Navy Yard.

In Harper's for July appears a remarkable narrative of the battle of Solferino as told by a veteran survivor to Robert Shackleton. It is word for word a chapter of history as seen by a man in the ranks.

DOUMA AND RUSSIAN NAVY.

On June 4, on the eve of the naval debate in the Douma, an imperial order was established tentatively reorganizing the system of command in the Russian navy. It creates the posts of commanders of the naval forces of the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea and the Pacific, and three officers who are raised to flag rank are given full control of squadrons of ships of the active fleet in their respective districts and made responsible for the discipline, tactical training, maneuvers, mobilization, etc. The new scheme gives a free hand to squadron commanders, who formerly have been subjected to conflicting authority exercised by several departments of the ministry. The Douma refused to be placated by this attempt to win appropriations from the legislative body, as they boldly insist upon a thorough housecleaning of the present ministry as a necessary first step to win favor. By a vote of 194 to 78 on June 6 the item of \$5,500,000 for laying the keels of four battleships during the current year was rejected, the Douma thus showing its lack of confidence in the present ministry. The Douma voted to appropriate \$36,500,000 for the naval budget, instead of the \$43,500,000 asked for. One member characterized ex-Viceroy Alexieff as the evil genius mainly responsible for the disasters sustained in the Russo-Japanese war, and deplored the fact that he was to-day a member of the council and had a voice in deciding naval questions.

Premier Stolypin made no attempt to palliate the offenses of the so-called "Tsu Shima" ministry, but he said the higher personnel of the ministry had been entirely changed since the war and that a full reorganization of the department was soon to be executed. Thanks to the existence of the Douma, the old evils could not be repeated. The refusal of the appropriations, he said, would leave the country wholly defenseless at sea, and deprive officers and men of an opportunity to get training on modern vessels, as well as paralyze all progress in the navy.

The day before, June 5, the Douma passed a unanimous vote of dissatisfaction with the report on the construction of the cruiser Rurik and demanded that those guilty of communicating the secrets of Russian gun, shell and armor construction to the English firm which built the cruiser be brought to trial. Admiral Bostren shifted all the responsibility for the Rurik to the preceding ministry and denied the right of the Douma to ask questions about the naval administration. His words were received with marks of the strongest disapproval. At times he could scarcely be heard because of the hisses and angry murmurs of the members. He admitted the truth of the charges regarding the communication of construction secrets, but said that this, although a crime in time of war, was permissible in time of peace.

Bring on your hostile cruisers. Ours will out-Salem. —Boston Transcript.

On a recommendation from the Department of the Lakes that the slicker be substituted for the poncho and that the campaign hat be worn with the Montana peak with three or four indentations instead of the crease as now required by orders, the War Department has sent out communications to the various commanding officers of Artillery districts and of line regiments asking for recommendations regarding the changes proposed, the views to be supported by such reasons as may be regarded as of value in determining the questions involved. A great many officers have criticized the wearing of the campaign hat creased in the top, especially in tropical climates. This method of wearing the hat, especially when the crease is pinned together with paper fasteners—a very common practice—brings the hat down on top of the head and eliminates all air space; catches the rain in a pool in the crease and wears out the hat at the ends of the crease. It is also necessary, in wearing the hat in this manner, to tie it on or else it will be blown off in a moderate wind. The adoption of the Montana peak, as it is called, with four indentations, will give abundant air space; will not clog up the ventilators; enables rain to drain off the hat; gives it a better fit and makes it more easy to retain on the head. The slicker has proved very serviceable in the Cavalry and it is believed its adoption by the Infantry will provide a more satisfactory garment than the poncho. The poncho is more expensive than the slicker and being slit in the middle for the purpose of slipping it over the head, it makes a very poor blanket on wet ground, since the water comes in through the slit. It frequently cracks or breaks when folded; rots very easily when touched by bacon or other grease and in a slight wind drains all the water down the legs into the leggin. In a wind it is objectionable because it blows over the head. The advantage of the slicker is that it protects the arms; does not blow over the head; drains on the outside of the leggings instead of in at the top; can be easily repaired by a little boiled oil, and, what is far more important than all other considerations, it enables the wearer to use his arms and hands for handling his gun in an emergency.

The state of Ohio is making elaborate preparations to entertain the crack military shots of the United States at the National Matches in August. There will be almost a thousand team members and substitutes in attendance on the National Team Match alone, representing almost every state and territory and all branches of the regular Services, together with a team from the Army in Cuba. There will probably be eight hundred entries in the National Individual Rifle Match and half as many or more in the National Pistol Match. In addition, there will be hundreds of marksmen who are ineligible for these matches but who will contest in the matches of the National Rifle Association and the Ohio State Rifle Association, shot during the preceding two weeks. One hundred Army officers will be detailed to supervise the matches, together with a regiment of Regulars to act as markers and scorers. The state has purchased sixty-six acres of additional ground to the west of the range, which will admit of firing at all ranges from common firing points. The new thousand-yard butt will be eight hundred feet long, of reinforced concrete and equipped with telephone connections, buzzers, etc. Just north of the railway a new mess hall, 76 by 172 feet, two stories in height, with an extension for the kitchen, is being built. The upper story will provide a large drill hall, without pillars. On the lower floor, one thousand men can be messed at one time. Considerable saving in ammunition to the states will be effected by a recent decision of Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, who has held that where an officer or enlisted man of the National Guard qualifies as an expert rifleman or as a sharpshooter, he enters the next season's practice with qualification of grade next below; so that under special course the expert of last year will have to qualify only in this class, and sharpshooters only as sharpshooters and then experts, instead of having to qualify in all three classes as marksmen, sharpshooters and experts.

Among the National Guard organizations of the country quartered on grounds of their own that almost reach the dignity of posts are to be counted the two mounted organizations of the Wisconsin National Guard, Troop A, 1st Cav., and Battery A, 1st Art. The troop, which has existed since 1880, when it was organized to act as escort to General Grant at the reunion at Milwaukee of that year, is the owner of thirteen acres of fine land adjoining the limits of Milwaukee on the north. On this land it now has a stable for its sixty mounts and two quarter-master teams, and will soon begin the erection of fine concrete quarters, riding hall and stables. The state has granted the troop \$2,000 a year interest money, and with this guarantee and the land owned and paid for it is in a position to go into the market as a borrower and not as a solicitor for gifts. On this ground the troop holds three drills a week, two mounted troop drills and one "monkey drill." In all classes of cavalry work the troop has received high praise from Regular cavalry officers on duty with the Wisconsin troops as inspectors, and the work of the young men in monkey drill is the best and most wonderful horsemanship seen by the people and is so highly attractive that the managers of the Wisconsin state fair have engaged the troop to give exhibitions at the fair in September. The battery has purchased nineteen acres two miles farther north than the troop grounds, which it is endeavoring to pay for through popular subscription. It will also ask the legislature for interest money upon which to base a loan. The position of the troop is rather the stronger by reason of that organization having owned an armory building downtown, which, when outgrown, was sold to the city for police uses, giving the troop a large fund. Both pieces of property, that of the troop and of the battery, are in a popular locality and are excellent investments.

Secretary Taft placed before the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday an interesting request from leading citizens of Hattiesburg, Miss., who desired to express their gratitude and esteem to Major Wendell L. Simpson, Major Carroll A. Devoil, Major Bailey K. Ashford and 1st Lieut. Howard K. Bailey, the Army officers who discharged the duty of distributing supplies and tentage and otherwise cared for the sufferers from the recent terrible storm that passed over southeastern Mississippi. The citizens of Hattiesburg when the time came for the officers to take their departure for Washington met them and presented to them several presents, among which were two gold watches, a handsome "housewife" and a silver tankard, as expressions of their regard and thanks. The officers politely and kindly replied that they could not accept the gifts for performing an official duty. The citizens who

had gathered in a body were evidently disappointed, and they renewed their effort to show their gratitude by addressing a letter to Secretary Taft, asking his friendly offices to arrange in some way to allow the gifts to be received by the officers. The gifts were at the same time sent to the Secretary by express, all charges prepaid. The result of the talk over the matter between the President and the members of the Cabinet at the meeting was that they decided to give authority for the officers named to accept the gifts, and Secretary Taft endorsed across the letter from the Hattiesburg gentlemen the following line: "After conferring with the President and the Cabinet, by their direction I authorize the Chief of Staff to deliver these gifts to the officers interested." The efforts of the Hattiesburg citizens to induce the officers to accept their kindly recognition of their gratitude were therefore finally rewarded by complete success.

The competitive shooting at Camp Perry, Ohio, for places on the team of riflemen to represent the United States in the Olympic shoot at Bisley, England in July next, was concluded June 12, and the successful men with aggregate scores were the following: Eastman, Ohio, 864 out of a possible 900; Leuschner, New York, 861; Simon, Ohio, 860; Casey, Delaware, 856; Benedict, Ohio, 851; Martin, New Jersey, 851; Jeffers, Massachusetts, 851; Winder, Ohio, 850; Greene, Marine Corps, 850; and Hessian, Delaware, 849. The shooting on the range was done with the new Springfield weapon of the Army, which the marksmen had had in their possession little more than a week, and their scores are pronounced the more remarkable because of this fact. The rifle team to represent America at the Olympic Games at Bisley will leave New York on June 27 on the steamer St. Louis. Gen. James A. Drain, president of the National Rifle Association of America, and Capt. Frank E. Evans, of the United States Marine Corps, adjutant, will accompany the team. The team will be composed of the following members: Major C. B. Winder, Capt. C. S. Benedict, Lieut. H. E. Simon and Corp. L. L. Eastman, all of Ohio; Sergt. W. F. Leuschner, N.G.N.Y.; Major W. B. Martin, New Jersey National Guard; Sergt. E. B. Jeffers, Massachusetts Militia; Capt. K. V. Casey and J. W. Hessian, of Delaware, and Lieut. E. A. Greene, United States Marine Corps.

The Secretary of the Navy has submitted to the Comptroller a second series of questions as to the operation of the new pay law. Among other things, he asks what should be the pay of a retired rear admiral who was retired before the passage of the Personnel act, when there was but one rate of pay for the grade; also as to the rate of pay for officers of the staff and line retired having equal or greater length of service than officers retired as rear admirals; as to the pay of officers retired prior to May 13, 1908, with the rank of rear admiral whose length of service exceeds that of officers since retired with the grade of rear admiral; as to whether officers on receiving ships shall have the additional pay for sea duty; whether paymasters' clerks whose rank is equal to that of warrant officers shall have mileage or actual traveling expenses; whether officers appointed from civil life and still paid according to the old pay table are still entitled to the constructive five years' service as under the old law; also as to whether bureau chiefs and their assistants shall have the highest pay of their grade with the ten per cent. additional.

The commission authorized by Congress "for the preparation of plans and estimates for a suitable armory for the National Guard of the District of Columbia," met in the office of General Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, June 15, with all members present as follows: Gen. Oliver, General Harries, commanding the militia of the District of Columbia; Col. C. S. Bromwell, U.S.A., the Engineer officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, and Eliot Woods, superintendent of the United States Capitol building and grounds. Organization was effected by the election of General Oliver as chairman and Colonel Bromwell as recorder and disbursing officer. A subcommittee, consisting of General Harries and Colonel Bromwell, was appointed to consider the question of site and plans for a building, and to submit a report to the commission. A report by Colonel Schuyler, 5th U.S. Cav., on the armories of New York was referred to the sub-committees for its information.

Officers of the Signal Corps, U.S.A., are preparing for a series of official tests of flying machines, beginning in July at Fort Myer, Va. The conditions of these tests are to be exacting, so that the successful machine will be worth purchasing for the use of the corps. The lighter-than-air ships must remain aloft for two hours and go five miles and return. The heavier-than-air craft must stay in air one hour. The Wright brothers will compete and Israel Ludlow is at work in Washington on a heavier-than-air machine for these tests. Captain Baldwin, of California, will also be a contestant. One of the most recent accessions to the aeronautic ranks is Charles A. Glidden, a famous automobilist, who has twice motored around the world. He is preparing for a balloon voyage from Omaha in October in the hope of beating the 1,205-mile record from Paris to Russia.

Carrying out the instructions of the International Peace Congress, held at Munich last fall, that the representatives of the International Peace Bureau organize through its representatives in each nation committees of able men in all the leading countries to make thorough studies of the problem and offer recommendations as to the steps to be taken to cause a limitation of armaments and gradually their proportionate reduction, the American Commission on June 11 elected Representative Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, its chairman, other members including: Representative Samuel W. McCall, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Louis Wagner, John H. Stiness, Charles S. Hamlin, of Boston; President E. D. Warfield, of Lafayette College; Dean George W. Kirchwey, of the Columbia University Law School; Dean William P. Rogers, of the Cincinnati University Law School, and Prof. William I. Hull, of Swarthmore College.

The Adjutant General of the Army was advised by telegram of June 14 that the transport Sherman arrived at Astoria, Oregon, on that date with one case of smallpox on board. The transport left Manila May 15 with the 1st Infantry, 321 enlisted men, 106 casuals, fifteen general passengers, nineteen sick and several military passengers. Those aboard the Sherman will remain at Astoria quarantine station for fourteen days until the danger of the disease spreading is over. The War De-

partment is not worried, as practically the entire Army contingent is believed protected against smallpox by vaccination. The following were the military passengers: Lieut. Col. Rogers, Chaplain Casey, Capt. Swaine, Newman, Tupes, Pickering, Jordan, Janda, Knight, Game, Lieutenants Lister, Rutenutter, Bishop, Burnett, Caziac, Campbell, Wells, Malone, Jewett, Hoffman, Boughton, Phillipson, Davis, Ulio, True, Pridden, Scofield and Spencer, 1st Inf.; Colonel Paulding, 24th Inf.; Captain Hathaway, Signal Corps; Captain Dickmann, 28th Inf.; Lieutenants Charlton, Pray and Younglof, Philippine Scouts; Lieutenant Shannon, 7th Cav.; Contract Surgeon George B. Jones and Chas. A. Cottomole; one hundred and ten enlisted casuals of Army, sixteen sick, four insane, fifteen military convicts. The transport is detained at quarantine station fourteen days; one case smallpox, 1st Infantry.

The paymaster's department of the U.S. Marine Corps has submitted to the Comptroller for his decision the question whether the method of computing the pay of retired enlisted men should be held to include continuous service pay with base pay. In other words, the question has been taken up whether there shall be two pay tables for retired enlisted men. If the decision should be adverse to the generally expressed intention of Congress that retired officers and enlisted men should share in the increase provided by the new pay bill, it is likely that enlisted men of the Marine Corps retired prior to May 11, 1908, would be paid under the terms of the old law as to enlistments and the new law as to base pay. All enlisted men retired subsequent to the passage of the new pay law would, of course, be paid strictly under the terms of that statute.

We congratulate the chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters and chief sailmakers of the Navy on the authoritative recognition of their position as commissioned officers of the Navy, contained in a decision of the Treasury Department found under our heading of "Comptroller's Decisions." There could be no doubt about the status of this class of officers as commissioned officers, "ranking with but after ensigns," but it does not appear to have been fully understood to judge from the question as to their pay which the Secretary of the Navy has raised and which the Comptroller has now answered. The Comptroller says: "These officers are commissioned officers and rank with ensigns," and he accordingly decides that they are entitled to the ten per centum additional pay for sea duty or shore duty beyond the limits of the United States.

The use of hospital ships permits a reduction in the space heretofore allotted to the sick on warships, giving more room for living quarters. The sick bay can hereafter be limited to eighteen or twenty cots. Some five hundred cases have thus far been treated on the Relief, the affairs of which have been administered by Surgeon Stokes to the satisfaction of all. The vessel is as well equipped as a shore hospital. Effort is being made to provide for the sick of the Navy by the improvement of our naval hospitals afloat and ashore and by providing for increased accommodations for the sick.

The big ear float employed to carry materials to the smokeless powder plant at Indian Head has made several voyages the past week with shells intended for the fleet. The steel shells are made at the Firth-Stirling Works at Giesboro, just below Washington, and are then taken down the Potomac to the Norfolk yard, where they are charged with high explosive. One large cargo of shells was brought to Washington to be trans-shipped to the Pacific coast. The large naval tug Rocket has of late taken several cargoes of new shells from the Firth-Stirling Works to Norfolk.

Army orders of June 19 assign 2d Lieut. Robert R. Welshimer to the 135th Company, C.A.; 2d Lieut. Wm. W. Hicks is attached to the 129th Company, C.A. The retirement of 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Weirick, Med. Corps, from active service, June 18, is announced. Capt. John Kinzie, retired, will proceed to Fort Worden and report, for the purpose of witnessing the Service target practice beginning June 22. Second Lieut. Fitzhugh L. Minnigerode will proceed to Pine Camp, New York, and report for temporary duty during the encampment.

The War Department decides that there is no objection to the acceptance by an officer of the Army detailed to duty with the National Guard of the courtesy title of colonel provided for by an act of the South Carolina legislature, creating the office of colonel without investing it with any duties or conferring any emoluments. The creation of such titles accord with the practice abroad where women and even children in their cradles have been granted military titles.

Secretary Taft expects after receiving notification at Cincinnati of his nomination to attend the Yale commencement next week and probably will witness the Yale-Harvard boat race, returning to Washington by Thursday. He will appoint a Chief of Engineers for the Army soon after his return, and indications now point strongly to Colonel Symons, although the Secretary would not vouchsafe the slightest hint as to the choice.

It has not been generally noted that officially there are no more torpedo planters in the Service, as since Oct. 18, 1907, they are known as U.S. Army mine planters. Since the promulgation of the new mine planter regulations on the above mentioned date, the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten has no more jurisdiction over such vessels.

The U.S.S. Iowa is ordered out of commission at the Norfolk yard June 19. The Frolic, now out of commission at Cavite, will be brought home to the Atlantic coast under convoy of auxiliaries of the Atlantic Fleet, when the fleet leaves the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, U.S. Marine Corps, is appointed a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, vice Major Rufus H. Lane, U.S. Marine Corps, relieved.

The aggregate number of desertions from sixteen battleships of the Atlantic Fleet during the cruise to the Pacific to this date is 448, which is about the usual number on the ordinary cruises.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Col. Albert S. Cummings, Coast Art., U.S.A., who retires July 10, 1908, upon his own application, is a native of Michigan and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1873, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 4th Artillery. During his service he was on duty in the seventies at different posts in California, and while on frontier duty at Camp Robinson, Neb., in 1876, took part in the Powder River Expedition. He has served as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Vermont and at Forts Adams, Monroe, Warren, McPherson, Governors Island and other posts. He served as a D.C. to Major General Ruger part of 1896 and '97, and as a captain in the 4th Artillery in 1898 took part in the campaign against Santiago, Cuba, with siege artillery, and in the bombardment and surrender of that city. He served in the Philippine campaign as lieutenant colonel of the 27th U.S. Volunteers in 1899 to 1901. He is a graduate of the U.S. Artillery School, class of 1894, and reached the grade of colonel Jan. 25, 1907. He would not have retired for age until July 19, 1915.

Chief Gun. John Kenyon, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list from June 9, 1908, after completing thirty years' service, is a native of New York, was appointed a gunner April 10, 1899, and had previously served as a mate and had put in a little over nineteen years' service as an enlisted man. He was commissioned a chief gunner, to rank with, but after, ensign, April 10, 1905.

Lieut. Col. William H. C. Bowen, 18th U.S. Inf., who in the regular course will succeed Col. Leven C. Allen, 12th Inf., when he retires July 1, 1908, at his own request, is an officer having nearly thirty-three years of active service, entering the Service from civil life in 1875. For twenty-eight years he was in the "Old Fifth," known for many years as "Paddy Miles' Boys." "Thirty miles a day on bane and hay in the old Fifth Regiment" was one of the tunes he marched to in the Indian campaigns in the Northwest, '76-'80, the days when Montana from the Gallatin Valley to the eastern boundary was little known, except to the trappers and hunters; to those of the Army who had "made the trip" and to the Indians themselves. The regiment was also known for many years as the "11th Cavalry," having been mounted on captured Indian ponies, afterward on broncho horses. In those days there were only ten regiments of Cavalry in the Service. After those four years of the strenuous life came eight years of the more peaceful garrison duty, and in 1888 the regiment left the cold Northwest for the heat of Texas. In 1890 Lieutenant Bowen was detailed from his regiment on recruiting service, taking station at New Haven, Conn., from where, after a year, and at the request of the Governor, he was detailed as inspector and military instructor of the C.N.G. In 1893, having been promoted captain after seventeen and a half years' service, he joined his company at St. Augustine, Fla., from there his duties taking him to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., where Geronimo was then a captive; when that post was abandoned in 1894 he, with his company, went to Fort McPherson, Ga., for station. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was on duty at Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor. He went with the regiment to Cuba in August of 1898, serving at Santiago till January, '99, when he went back to the States "sick." The fever did not leave his system until May of the following year, so there was little of Cuba for him. In August, 1900, he was part of the 3d Battalion, 5th Infantry, that sailed for the Philippines, where he made a record for himself under Bell in northern Luzon and Batangas. After three years in the Philippines the regiment returned to the United States, taking station at Plattsburg, New York. He was promoted lieutenant colonel in March, 1904, and assigned to the 13th Infantry, joining that regiment in California in March, 1905, and sailing with it for the Philippines in October of that year. He returned to the United States from his second tour in October, 1907, having served in the Philippines five years out of seven. Colonel Bowen is now on duty at Fort Leavenworth, as president of the Infantry Examining Board.

Second Lieut. Harry G. Leckie, 26th U.S. Inf., was on June 11 placed on the retired list from Nov. 24, 1907, for disability incident to the Service, with the rank of first lieutenant. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 19th Infantry from Virginia in May, 1902, and was transferred to the 26th Infantry in August of that year. Lieutenant Leckie's retirement removes the block in promotions for a number of Infantry second lieutenants.

U.S.S. MARYLAND CELEBRATES.

The crew of the U.S.S. Maryland gave a grand ball in the auditorium at Long Beach, Cal., June 5, in honor of the crew's winning the trophy at the recent target practice at Magdalena Bay. There was no detail that the men left unnoticed. Everything was planned and carried out with precision and accuracy that showed a master hand in the management. The grand march was identical with the far-famed march given in San Francisco at the late ball to welcome the Atlantic Fleet. The figures were all the same and the space walked the same (seven miles). The time consumed was one hour and fifty-five minutes. The march was led by Capt. and Mrs. Chauncey Thomas. Mrs. Thomas wore a beautiful white wool crepe trimmed in black velvet on train. They were followed by Mr. J. W. Ludwig and wife. Mr. Ludwig was the president of the ball committee. Comdr. J. M. Elliott came next with his lady, and Paymr. Geo. J. Brown and Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Brown wore a dainty white muslin frock with girlish simplicity. Lieut. E. F. Eckhardt and Mrs. Eckhardt, in beautiful Alice blue rajah, came next, then the civilian guests of the Captain's party and others. The march was directed by two sailors with remarkable skill. There were 400 couples in the march at one time. The rosette drill was given and the long lines wound in and out with remarkable precision, and figures new in Long Beach. When they reached the east end of the floor the first time each guest was presented with a pretty trophy badge tied with black and yellow satin ribbon, the Maryland colors, suspended from a beautiful enameled pine engraved "U.S.S. Maryland." Programs were also handed at the next turn in the march. They were beautiful booklets embossed in colors, showing the Maryland under full steam and the flags crossed with the shield below, the whole united by the nautical cord. Above the inscription "Fatti Maschi Parole Femine" within were nineteen numbers all dedicated beginning with To Our Trophy, followed by To Admiral Dayton, To Admiral Sehree, To Capt. Chauncey Thomas; To Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Elliott, To Our Officers; To the Mayor, To Our Guests, To Long Beach, To Redondo, then to the list of cruisers in the squadron, To Better Acquaintance, To the Chief of Police, etc. At the bottom of the page the old-time sailors' toast greeted the eye: "Here's to our wives and sweethearts; may they never meet." About

the middle of the march the column advanced up center sixteen abreast first ladies and then gentlemen, alternately. The first line of ladies, headed by Mrs. Thomas, were presented with beautiful Maryland pennants on canes, the second line were presented with bouquets of roses.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A brilliant nuptial event was celebrated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kear, of West Maple avenue, Van Wert, Ohio, June 2, 1908, when their daughter, Miss Georgiana M., was married to Frank E. Longwell, a prominent and successful business man, the junior member of the firm of Longwell Brothers. The bride is a sister of Lieut. C. R. Kear, U.S.N., at present on duty on the Rhode Island, and it was greatly regretted that his duties did not permit him to be present at the ceremony. Miss Kate Murray sang sweetly "O, Promise Me," and the bridal party appeared to Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by Miss Viola Evans. Miss Hattie Johnson, a cousin of the groom, and Miss McDonald, of Independence, Iowa, a cousin of the bride, acted as ribbon bearers, being followed by the bridesmaid, Miss Helen Kear. The groom was accompanied by Mr. John Evans as best man. The bride wore a gown of white satin and carried a bouquet of white roses, and was supported by her father. The ring ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. M. Pigley, of the First Methodist church, the party being stationed before a bank of palms, with a background of roses and greenery, with festoons overhead, in the presence of about fifty relatives and immediate friends. The ceremony was followed by wedding dinner and later in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Longwell left for a two weeks' trip to Buffalo, Niagara Falls and points in Canada, the sincere good wishes of a large circle of friends accompanying them. They will in the near future go to housekeeping at their new home, on West Crawford street, Van Wert.

Miss Errol Cuthbert Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Whitfield Brown, was married to Lieut. Charles Russell Train, U.S.N., in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C., June 15, 1908. Lieut. Frank D. Berrien, U.S.N., was best man, and the ushers were Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Scott, Lieuts. Chauncey Shackford, Hugo W. Osterhaus, Robert L. Berry and Thomas C. Hart, all of the Navy, and Messrs. Cuthbert Brown and Everett Tomlinson. Mrs. Field Gibson, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, was matron of honor, and Miss Fanny Bloomer was bridesmaid. The bride's gown, of soft white satin, was made with a panel of point de Venise and old point lace, heirlooms from her great-grandmother. A diamond brooch and a pendant from her grandmother and the bridegroom, respectively, were her ornaments. After the ceremony there was a reception for two hundred persons. Mrs. Brown received in an Empire gown of painted chiffon, trimmed with yellow satin. Lieut. and Mrs. Train will live at Ardmore, Pa., as the Lieutenant is at present stationed at Philadelphia.

Mrs. Francis R. Fithrian, formerly of Camden, N.J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary Hill, to Lieut. Emile V. Cutrer, 11th U.S. Inf.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Murphy, daughter of Col. John Murphy, retired, and Lieut. Frank Keller, 1st Cav., U.S.A., has just been announced at Camp Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Lindabury, of Bernardville, N.J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Lucy Haldane, to Lieut. Robert Lawrence Berry, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter K. Haile announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys Imogene Haile, to Midshipman Alfred Girard Martin, U.S.N., who was graduated June 5 from the Naval Academy. Mr. Martin is the son of Dr. J. C. Martin, of Findlay, O. Mr. Martin is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Haile until July 1, when he will join his ship, the Birmingham, at Boston. The announcement of the engagement was made at a very beautiful luncheon given at the home of the parents of Miss Haile, on the Boulevard at Jacksonville, Fla. Every guest received a special delivery note announcing the engagement of Miss Haile to Mr. Martin.

Cards have been issued announcing the marriage of Mrs. Florence Caldwell Tilton, widow of Lieut. Palmer Tilton, U.S.A., to Mr. Jesse Higgins, of Baltimore. The wedding took place at the residence of Mr. William Caldwell, a brother-in-law of the bride, near Kings Creek, Cherokee County, S.C., June 15, 1908. Rev. R. M. Stevenson of the Presbyterian Church performed the ceremony in the presence of a large company of relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins will live on the Reisterstown road, near Baltimore.

Miss Mary W. Brewster and Mr. James Donald Cassels were married in the home of the bride's parents, Major André W. Brewster, 19th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Brewster, on June 17, 1908, at Washington, D.C. The bride was attended by Miss Vera Bloodgood, of New York, and Capt. A. F. Cassels, 3d U.S. Field Art., was best man for his brother. The bride, who wore a gown of white silk tulle, made over satin, with a court train embroidered in silver, is a granddaughter of the late Benjamin Harris Brewster, who was Attorney General in the administration of President Arthur.

Miss Mabel Patterson, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Robert I. Patterson, U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. H. S. P. Davies of the Indian army, will be married in July.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Erskine and Lieut. Thomas A. Clark, Coast Art. Corps, who is stationed at Fort Revere, Mass.

The marriage of Mr. W. Joseph King, instructor in the Naval Academy, and Miss Ethel Wells Feldmeyer, of Annapolis, took place at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Annapolis, Md., June 17, 1908. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. George W. Miller, D. D. Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, leader of the Naval Academy Band, played the bridal chorus in Lohengrin as the processional and Mendelssohn's wedding march as the recessional. The best man was the groom's brother, Mr. Heywood King, of Delaware, Pa., and the matron of honor was Mrs. Heywood King, the bride of a week. The maid of honor was Miss Cornelia Wolf, of Somerset, Pa. The ushers were Midshipman Victor D. Herberster, U.S.N.; W. Curtis Truxal, of Myersdale, Pa.; Mr. Westhaven of Harvard University; and Assistant Instructors J. A. Ray, W. B. Norris and Mr. Leiper. The cousin and niece of the bride, Vincent Russell and Niece Feldmeyer, respectively, acted as pages. There were fourteen bridesmaids. After the marriage ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Feldmeyer. Mr. and Mrs. King will sail on June 20, 1908, on the Princess Irene for an extended tour in Europe.

Miss Anna Marion Weiss, daughter of the late Judge and Mrs. John H. Weiss, was married at the home of the bride's parents at Harrisburg, Pa., June 18, 1908, to

Barry Benjay Cann, of New York, son of the late Pay Dir. and Mrs. James E. Cann, U.S.N., and a member of the Forster family of Harrisburg. The Rev. J. Ritchie Smith performed the ceremony, only the immediate relatives being present. The drawing room where the marriage took place was decorated in white roses, the bay window being a mass of ferns, while from the ceiling hung a large bell of white roses, carnations and lilies. The east rooms of the house were decorated with yellow daisies, the hall with American beauties and the dining room with Killarney roses. The bride wore a gown of lace made over white satin and chiffon with a spray of orange blossoms on the corsage and a veil of tulle covered with orange blossoms. A circle of diamonds was also worn, the gift of the groom. The bouquet was of pink orchids and lilies of the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Cann will spend the summer at Garden City, Long Island, and will be at home in New York next winter.

Comdr. J. D. Jerrold Kelley, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Kelley have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jacqueline Jerrold Kelley, to Joseph Ballister Russell, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ballister Russell, of Cambridge, and a nephew of the late Governor William E. Russell, of Massachusetts.

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Robert R. Courtney, C.A. C., and Miss Mabel Thompson Jones, daughter of Ord. Sergt. J. M. Jones, of Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., were married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, Staten Island, N.Y., June 11, 1908, in the presence of a large assemblage.

RECENT DEATHS.

John Baker Roach, president of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, died of apoplexy at his home in Chester, Pa., June 16, 1908. He was making preparations to attend the wedding of Capt. Howard Campbell Price, 5th U.S. Inf., when stricken. Mr. Roach was born in New York Dec. 7, 1839, and was trained from boyhood for a shipbuilder. On the death of his father he was elected president of the Roach Shipbuilding Company at Chester, and has since had complete charge of the business. He was a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, the Engineers' Club of New York, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Penn Club of Chester, the Board of Managers of the Chester Hospital, and a director in the Seaboard Steel Casting Company, the Chester National Bank, and the Cambridge Trust Company. He leaves a widow and four children—Mrs. Sproul, wife of State Senator William C. Sproul; Mrs. Long, widow of the late Dr. F. Farwell Long; William MacPherson Roach, of Chester, and John Roach, of New Jersey.

Mrs. Edward C. Cuyler died on June 12, 1908, at her home in Albany, N.Y., after a brief illness. She is survived by her husband and by two daughters, Mrs. Robert Lowry Meador, wife of Lieut. Robert Lowry Meador, 9th U.S. Inf., and Miss Katherine Cuyler.

Mrs. Sarah Godley, mother of the wife of Capt. J. C. Cantwell, U.S.R.C.S., died at Inverness, Cal., June 6, 1908.

A sad case of death was that on June 4, 1908, of Mrs. James M. Jewell, widow of Lieut. James M. Jewell, 14th U.S. Cav., who died Jan. 8, 1905, in Jolo, P.I., from wounds received from hostile natives. Mrs. Jewell was a Miss Flagg, of San Francisco. After the death of her husband she went to California and while waiting for his remains was caught in the earthquake, losing all her possessions and developing consumption from exposure. Her only child, a little girl, has been very ill with spinal meningitis and is helpless. Mrs. Jewell suffered silently and it has only been in the past few weeks that help reached her. The Army Relief Society took up her case as soon as reported.

Mrs. Rose A. Collins, wife of Capt. J. B. Collins, U.S.A., died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1908.

"The recent sudden death of Mrs. Caspar F. Goodrich the wife of Rear Admiral Goodrich, U.S.N.," writes an officer of the Navy, "calls for an expression on the part of those who knew her well of something more than the usual formal condolences. Mrs. Goodrich was widely known in the Navy. Her circle of acquaintance and her sphere of influence were larger than those of most Navy women. In fact, if the phrase could be used in relation to any woman, it might be said that Mrs. Goodrich belonged to the Service. While eminently characterized by all those feminine qualities that make the woman the guide and guardian of the home and family, Mrs. Goodrich's clearness and breadth of mind, her almost masculine faculty of observation and reasoning, gave to her opinions a particular value, and joined to a naturally buoyant and enthusiastic temper, to her society a peculiar charm. At each of the many important posts filled by her husband her own influence contributed in a marked degree to establish the character of the station. Mrs. Goodrich was devoted to the interests of the Service. Less than a year ago this devotion was put to the test, and this eminent lady was called upon for the supreme sacrifice, in the death in the line of duty and under the most distressing circumstances, of her only son. The heroic fortitude with which she bore this crushing blow, and the characteristic courage with which she rallied for the sake of her husband and children to at least a semblance of her former cheerfulness, aroused the admiration of her many friends. But her own sudden end was the answer to which Nature made to efforts beyond her endurance. Mrs. Goodrich will be long remembered in the Service, for her friendships were not confined to her husband's contemporaries, but extended particularly to the younger men with whom she associated by reason of her official position."

Mrs. Catharine Eights Potter, mother of Capt. W. P. Potter, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Vermont, died at Whitehall, N.Y., on Wednesday, June 17, at the age of 86 years. She was the widow of the late Judge Joseph Potter, for many years a judge of the New York Supreme Court and New York Court of Appeals, and the daughter of Judge Joseph Boies, of Greenwich, N.Y.

Representative A. A. Wiley, of Alabama, who served in Cuba as General Lawton's chief of staff and Civil Governor of the Eastern Province, and was a member of the last four Congresses, died at Hot Springs, Va., June 17, 1908. His son, Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, 5th U.S. Inf., was with him when death occurred.

Mrs. Ella F. McGrath, wife of Chief Btsn. John McGrath, U.S.N., retired, died at Malden, Mass., a few days since.

As a means to ensuring peace and contentment among the veterans of the Cuban revolution, it is reported that the Cuban government contemplates the purchase of church lands upon which, after the Spanish war, these old soldiers settled as squatters, and where they have built up their homes.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Lieut. H. E. Mann, 7th U.S. Cav., is on leave at Sunny Side, Cumberland Co., Va.

Gen. and Mrs. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., are at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield, Mass.

Gen. and Mrs. Eugene A. Carr, U.S.A., have gone to Portsmouth, N.H., for the season.

Capt. Frederick F. Russell, Med. Corps, U.S.A., sailed from New York June 16 for Europe.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. W. L. Pryor, U. S.N., at Milwaukee, Wis., June 5, 1908.

Dr. J. C. Wise, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wise have left Washington, D.C., for their estate at Warrenton, Va.

Col. Henry Wygant, U.S.A., is visiting his son, Capt. H. S. Wygant, 13th U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Ensign N. H. Goss, U.S.N., will sail from San Francisco about July 5 for Cavite, where he will command the submarine Porpoise.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas Selfridge have closed their Washington home and sailed for Europe, where they will spend the summer.

Comdr. and Mrs. Richard T. Mulligan and Mrs. Mulligan's mother, Mrs. Ogston, have gone to their summer home at Northeast Harbor, Me.

Mrs. Henry Todd, widow of the late Professor Todd, U.S.N., left Washington, D.C., on June 18 and will spend the summer at Ogunquit, Maine.

Mrs. Greely, wife of Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., and the Misses Greely will spend the summer at MacMahans Island, Sheepscot Bay, Me.

Mrs. Thomas U. Raymond and her daughters have left Washington, D.C., at Fort Logan, Colo., joining Major Raymond, U.S.A., who is stationed there.

Gen. Peter D. Vroom and Gen. James A. Buchanan, U. S. Army, will sail June 25 on the Hamburg-American steamer Deutschland, to spend several months abroad.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., has returned to Washington, D.C., from a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Howard Brockway, of Baltimore, Md., at her summer home at Charmion, Pa.

Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, U.S.A., retired, who has been instructor at "Pomfret," Conn., returned to his home in Middletown, Conn., on Saturday, June 13, where he will spend the summer.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., and Mrs. Young are staying at the Hotel Wolcott, New York city, for a few days. Gen. and Mrs. Young are completing plans for a trip to Yellowstone Park.

Capt. George S. Tiffany, U.S.A., of the 21st Inf., stationed at Fort Logan, Colo., who has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Alexander J. Anderson, at Newport, R.I., has joined his regiment.

Rear Admiral W. T. Burwell, U.S.N., will be succeeded as commandant of the navy yard at Puget Sound, Wash., on July 18, the date of his retirement, by Capt. J. A. Rodgers, and will then proceed to his home.

Miss Louise Chase, daughter of the late Col. Constantine Chase, U.S.A., returned to Washington, D.C., on June 11 from West Point, N.Y., where she has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Mark Brooke, U.S.A.

Comdr. John B. Blish, U.S.N., retired, has been elected president of the First church of Christ (Scientist), of Boston, Mass., the mother church of the Christian Science denomination. Commander Blish succeeds Eugene N. Green, of Providence.

Lieut. Walton Goodwin, U.S.A., 5th Inf., who has been on leave visiting his mother, Mrs. Walton Goodwin, widow of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C., sailed June 15 from Newport News, Va., for Cuba, where he will return to his post at Sagua La Grande.

The Misses Goodwin, daughters of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., left Middletown, Conn., where they have been visiting, on June 18, and have gone to North East Harbor, Maine, where they will spend the summer as the guests of Mrs. E. K. Hubbard at her summer home, "Edgecove."

Edwin P. Hanna, solicitor in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, will assume charge on July 1 of the new bureau in the Navy Department, to be known as the Office of Solicitor. Chief Clerk Neagle, of the Judge Advocate General's office, will go with the new bureau as a law clerk.

In honor of the promotion of Col. Philip Reade, U.S. A., to brigadier general, on April 27 last, the officers of the 23d Infantry, stationed in Zamboanga, Mind., gave a dinner and dance. The menu card, a copy of which we have received, bore the portrait of Brigadier General Reade, and the viands provided included "birds and bottles" as well as the staples of a good square meal. A number of officers from Jolo were also in attendance.

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending June 18, 1908, were as follows: Gen. James Oakes, U.S.A., and Mrs. Oakes; Capt. J. T. Nance, U.S.A.; Lieut. A. L. Clark, U.S.A.; and Mrs. Clark; Lieut. F. L. Minnigerode, U.S.A.; Paymr. W. N. Hughes and Comdr. R. M. Doyle, U.S. N.; Lieut. B. F. Miller, U.S.A.; Ensign J. F. Atkinson, U.S.N.; Col. George A. Dodd, U.S.A., and George A. Dodd, jr.; Col. J. M. Bannister and Lieut. T. M. Reagan, U.S.A., and Chaplain D. H. Tribou, U.S.N.

The forty-second annual encampment of the G.A.R., Department of New York, came to a close at Buffalo, N.Y., June 18, when the following named officers were elected: Commander, William H. Daniels, of Ogdensburg; senior vice-commander, William A. Boyd, of New York; junior vice-commander, Robert P. Bush, of Elmira; chaplain, H. C. Woods, of Bath; medical director, Dr. W. Q. Huggins, of Sanborn. Council of administration, Nelson Mattice, John K. Darrah, L. O. Morgan, J. J. Augustine and J. J. Bailey. The Sons of Veterans elected Charles F. Sherman, of Mount Vernon, commander, Stephen Ryan, of Norwich, senior vice-commander, and W. W. Guelph, of Brockport, junior vice-commander.

At the regular monthly entertainment for the 1,500 soldiers at Camp Columbia, Cuba, last Thursday night, Chaplains Waring and Rice were in charge. Miss Houston, niece of Sergeant Thomas, of the Hospital Corps, opened the entertainment with selections on a new phonograph. The 27th Infantry band, under the direction of Chief Musician Savoca, gave several good pieces, followed by about 4,000 feet of moving picture films of Spanish bull arena, Sign of the Cross, acrobats and comical subjects. Private Wheeler, of Co. H, 27th Inf., was in charge of the shadow pantomime which followed. Sergeant Wise, of the Signal Corps, rendered selections written about the Santiago campaign, in which he took part in '98.

Mrs. A. W. Smith, wife of Lieut. A. W. Smith, 3d Cav., was operated on in Spokane, Wash., on May 26, for appendicitis.

Secretary Metcalf left Washington, D.C., May 15, for the Pacific coast, where he will spend his vacation in the mountains of California.

Mrs. Foote, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Morris Cooper Foote, U.S.A., will spend the summer with her two sons in Cooperstown, Otsego Co., New York.

Gen. Clements Evans, of Atlanta, was on June 10 elected commander of the United Confederate Veterans, succeeding Gen. Stephen D. Lee, recently deceased.

Mrs. Hemphill, the wife of Rear Admiral Hemphill, U. S.N., with her daughter, Mrs. Allen, wife of Civil Engr. Walter H. Allen, U.S.N., will spend the summer at Hendersonville, N.C.

Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson and Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., who lectured before the class at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 12, were entertained at luncheon later by Rear Admiral and Mrs. John P. Merrell, U.S.N.

Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., was hostess at a moonlight launch party down the Potomac June 13. Her guests included half a dozen or more of the members of the younger set in Army and Navy circles.

Mrs. B. H. Watkins, wife of Captain Watkins, 2d Inf., who has been spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David S. Burns, of San Antonio, Tex., left Saturday, June 6, for Captain Watkins's station at Fort Thomas, Ky. Mrs. Watkins was accompanied by her brother, Mr. Sam Burns.

Among the recipients of degrees conferred by Princeton University at the final graduation exercises on June 10 was Baron Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington. In accepting the degree, that of Doctor of Laws, Baron Takahira spoke of the similar degree conferred by Princeton upon the late Secretary John Hay.

Misses Lucilla and Julie Middleton, of Atlanta, Ga., were the guests of honor at a luncheon given by Paymr. Leon N. Wertenbaker, U.S.N., on board the U.S.R.C.S. Franklin at Norfolk, Va., June 10. The table was charmingly decorated with sweet peas and smilax and Paymaster Wertenbaker's guests were Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Wertenbaker, the Misses Middleton and the officers of the ship.

Miss Eleanor Magruder, the fiancée of Lieut. Herndon Sharp, 18th Inf., is staying with her brother, Lieut. Bruce Magruder, 18th Inf., at Camp Keithley, Moro Province, P.I. She is the daughter of General David L. Magruder, retired, of the Medical Department, U.S.A., and a relative of General Magruder, of the Confederate service. Born in Washington, D.C., Miss Magruder has Maryland and Virginia ancestry. She is an excellent horsewoman.

A very enjoyable dinner was given on board the U.S. revenue cutter training vessel Itasca by Dr. W. H. Frost in honor of Miss Cornelia McBlair. The table was attractively decorated with pink carnations and ferns. Dr. Frost's guests included Mrs. Emily Hardy, Miss McBlair, Miss Haseman, of Winchester; Miss Louise Taylor, Miss Bessy Booker, of Hampton; Lieut. J. B. Turner, Mr. Charles Owen, Lieut. W. H. Munter, Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, and Lieut. T. G. Crapster.

William A. Boyd, commander of Lafayette Post No. 140, G.A.R., was unanimously elected senior vice-department commander at the encampment at Buffalo, N.Y., June 18. Resolutions adopted by Lafayette Post May 15 indorsing his candidacy for the office, and the recommendations of James Tanner, past commander-in-chief; Lewis E. Griffith, senior vice-commander-in-chief, and all the living past department commanders of the state were instrumental in effecting his election.

The following companions were elected officers and councilors of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., for the ensuing year: Commander, 2d Lieut. Eli Torrance; senior vice-commander, Major John Kellier, U. S.A., retired; junior vice-commander, Major and Surg. Francis Marion Rose; recorder, 2d Lieut. David Lansing Kingsbury; registrar, 1st Lieut. James Crays; treasurer, Capt. Edwin James Farnum; chancellor, Capt. Darius Alonzo Cudworth; chaplain, Brevet Brig. Gen. Robert Newton Adams; council, Col. David Morris Evans, 1st Lieut. Mathias Jackson Leach, Companion Asa Paine, Companion Philip Gilbert.

Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, U.S.A., retired, was grand marshal of the parade in Detroit, Mich., June 17, under the auspices of the G.A.R. The organizations in line following the grand marshal and his staff were the band and the Light Infantry Battalion, the Light Guard Battalion, his honor, the Governor of the state of Michigan and his staff, the Troop B, Michigan Cavalry; Naval Reserves, the commander of the Department of Michigan, G. A.R., and his staff; the band of Michigan Post and Michigan Post, Poe Post, Fairbanks and other city posts, G.A. R.; state organizations of the G.A.R.; delegates to encampment and unorganized members of the G.A.R., and Detroit Post and band.

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Missouri, was a recent visitor in St. Joseph, Mo., to inspect the grounds and facilities for the great military tournament to be given there Sept. 21 to 26 next. With General Morton are Major D. E. McCarthy, chief quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri, and Col. W. P. Evans, chief of staff at department headquarters. The tournament in St. Josephs will be the largest affair of the kind ever seen in the United States, and in addition to the Regular and state troops to participate, especial attention will be given to the exhibition of dirigible balloons and airships. Lieut. Frank Lahm, who won the James Gordon Bennett cup in the Paris airship contest several years ago, will be present.

At the commencement exercises of the University of Minnesota on June 11, there were 529 members of the graduating class, of whom ninety were in the College of Law and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the list of the graduates on whom was conferred the LL.B. degree appears the name of Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, 5th U.S. Inf. Upon arriving at the University of Minnesota three years ago, Captain Sigerfoos matriculated in the day class of the College of Law as a regular student for the three years' course leading to the LL.B. degree and has done all the work of the course with the regular classes. The College of Law of the University of Minnesota is the fourth law school of the United States in numbers, there being five hundred students in attendance, and is one of a few law schools of the country which requires students who receive the LL.B. degree to have had previous academic training and to complete a full three years' course of study. Captain Sigerfoos was on June 12 admitted to the bar as an attorney of law and is therefore entitled to practice before the Federal courts and the Supreme and other courts of Minnesota.

Major and Mrs. J. B. Goe, U.S.A., are spending a couple of weeks at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City.

A son was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. W. L. Guthrie, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., June 12, 1908.

A son, Walter Narvarre Wilhelm, was born to the wife of Lieut. Walter M. Wilhelm, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Rodman, Mass., June 4.

Mrs. Wesley Merritt will leave Washington, D.C., in a few days to join General Merritt at Lake Sunapee, N. H., where they will spend several months.

Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver and Miss Oliver, wife and daughter of the Assistant Secretary of War, will leave Washington on June 29 for Murray Bay, Canada.

A daughter, Dorthy Nelle, was born at Kansas City, Mo., June 6, 1908, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Walter Williams, 3d Regiment Infantry, National Guard, Mo.

Gen. D. H. Brush, U.S.A., commanding Department of Columbia, arrived in New York last week, en route to Exeter, N.H., where his son, Rapp, will graduate on June 17, after which General Brush will return to Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Comdr. Robert M. Doyle, U.S.N., who brought the Chicago from San Diego through the Strait of Magellan to Norfolk recently, will succeed Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam in command of the battleship Missouri. Captain Merriam will return home and wait further orders.

Lieut. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., and his bride, who was Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore, have arrived at Newport, R.I. The officers of the torpedo station will give a lawn party for them June 20. Surg. Lewis Morris, U. S.N., and Mrs. Morris gave a dinner company for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bristol on June 19.

Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard has been elected president of the Peary Arctic Club in place of the late Morris K. Jesup, who had held the office from the organization of the club, in 1899, until his death in January last. Zenas Crane has been elected vice-president, in place of Robert E. Peary, who resigns on account of his early departure for the North.

Captain Poirot, of the Savoie, of the French line, and commodore of the line, will not return on the next westward trip of the ship, as he retires after having been fifteen years with the company. He is a lieutenant commander in the French navy and an officer in the French Legion of Honor. He will hold an official position with the company in Paris.

Gen. James A. Drain, of the Washington National Guard, has been to Camp Perry, Ohio, attending the competition there for places on the American rifle team that is to compete in the Olympic rifle matches at Bisle in July. General Drain was in Washington, D.C., June 15, in order to take up his duties as a member of the National Militia Board, which convened on that date. He sails for England on June 27.

First Lieut. Adolph Langhorst, Coast Art., U.S.A., stationed at Fort Howard, Md., rescued from drowning Private Kaufman, of the 140th Company, Coast Art., June 11. Kaufman was detailed to a platform at Seven-Foot Knoll lighthouse to watch the spot where the projectiles struck. When a tug, conveying the party, drew up alongside the platform a heavy sea was running, causing the vessel to roll considerably. Lieutenant Langhorst jumped to the platform safely, but Kaufman was thrown overboard. As he came up Lieutenant Langhorst managed to grab the man before he sank for the third time, and landed him safely.

Four men said to be officers of the U.S. Army, but who did not care to have their names appear in print, early on the morning of June 13 treated 200 men sleeping in Bryant Park, New York city, to a light meal at a nearby restaurant, giving the proprietor \$50 for the purpose. After the 200 had been furnished with a light meal there was \$6 left, and on the night of June 14 two of the alleged officers again appeared and treated the first sixteen hungry men to some eatables. Cherry pie was the favorite dish, with strawberry pie a close second, and strawberry shortcake third. The providers of the night lunches said that the idea had come to them as an inspiration while they were in a Broadway restaurant June 12. They said that when they realized that over in Bryant Park there were many men for whom no orchestra played while they dined, and who had no waiters and omnibuses and hat boys and taxicab starters to serve them, they grew thoughtful and decided to go over and relieve \$50 worth of the distress.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., who is resting at Lake Mohonk, N.Y., addressed four thousand school children assembled at New Paltz June 13 from the country schools of Ulster County. It was a big picnic conducted by Myron T. Scudder, principal of the New Paltz Normal School. In addressing the children, Rear Admiral Evans said in part: "I want to say this to you, boys: Play for all there is in the game, but play fair. Don't spike your man on the second base, and if it is football, when you hit the line, hit it hard, but keep your fingers out of the other fellow's eyes. You are like bear cubs. All there is in life for you is ahead of you. Fight fair. And don't be afraid to work overtime. Don't kick if you have to get up before sunrise and work till after sunset. It is good for you. Then some day you may be working for your country. While you are boys, though, if you hear a man or boy say anything against your country or your flag, lick him or get badly whipped before you quit. And, another thing, honor the women." After the speech the crowd joined in singing "America" and three resounding cheers were given for the Rear Admiral.

On Saturday evening, June 13, thirty years from the day of their graduation, the members of the Class of '78 of West Point met at the Hotel Astor, in New York, and dined together. It was the first class reunion in twenty years, the events of June, 1898, having effectually prevented the class dinner planned for that year. On Saturday there were present: Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff; Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Adjutant General, Department of the East; Col. A. L. Smith, Depot Commissary, New York; Gen. Baldwin D. Spilman, of Warrenton, Va.; Mr. John R. Totten and Mr. Frederick Wooley, of New York; Mr. William F. Elliot and Mr. George W. Crawford, of Philadelphia; Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, Department of the East; Major Abner Pickering, 22d Inf.; Major Fred. Wheeler, retired, on duty at the Boston Institute of Technology; and Capt. James R. Richards, retired, of Virginia. Telegrams and letters were read from Cuba from Lieut. Col. Millard F. Walts and Major Edward W. Howe; and from Lieut. Col. F. E. Hobbs, commanding the Rock Island Arsenal; and a letter from Col. Lewis D. Greene, Adjutant General of the Illinois National Guard. There was little formal speech making, but while many a pleasant anecdote of old cadet days, and story of more recent times made the evening and its associations forever memorable to those fortunate enough to be present, the absent were not forgotten.

A bronze bas-relief, life-size and full length, of President Roosevelt will adorn the walls of the room at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, where the treaty of peace was signed between Japan and Russia.

Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, U.S.A., 21st U.S. Inf., who is on a month's leave, has been visiting Washington and New York, and will go to Columbus, Ohio, and from there expects to reach his post, Fort Logan, Colo., by the end of June.

Col. George Andrews, adjt. gen., U.S.A., and family, who have been traveling abroad, left Geneva, Switzerland, about May 1, for Paris, where they remained until June 1, going thence to London, expecting to sail from there about June 19 for New York.

The Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association of Illinois is to unveil a bronze bust of Major Gen. John A. Logan at Memorial Hall, Public Library Building, Chicago, Saturday, June 20, 1908. It will be presented by Edmund A. Cummings in an address by Hon. Richard S. Tuthill, Gen. Walter B. Robbins accepting it on behalf of the Association. Miss Mabel Edith Lindop will unveil the statue and Mrs. John A. Logan will deliver an address. The invocation will be by Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows.

EXTRACTS FROM REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The extracts which follow are from the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention at Chicago on June 18, 1908:

"The present Congress passed many commendable acts increasing the efficiency of the Army and Navy; making the militia of the states an integral part of the national establishment; authorizing joint maneuvers of Army and Militia, fortifying new naval bases, and completing the construction of coaling stations; instituting a female nurse corps for naval hospitals and ships, and adding two new battleships, ten torpedo-boat destroyers, three steam colliers, and eight submarines to the strength of the Navy. Although at peace with all the world, and secure in the consciousness that the American people do not desire and will not provoke a war with any other country, we nevertheless declare our unalterable devotion to a policy that will keep this republic ready at all times to defend her traditional doctrines and assure her appropriate part in promoting permanent tranquility among the nations. ***

"Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a free interchange of products with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic interests. ***

"The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the Federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction, or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted. ***

"We adhere to the Republican doctrine of encouragement to American shipping and urge such legislation as will revive the merchant marine prestige of the country, so essential to national defense, the enlargement of foreign trade, and the industrial prosperity of our own people. ***

"Another Republican policy which must ever be maintained is that of generous provision for those who have fought the country's battles and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. We commend the increase in the widows' pensions made by the present Congress and declare for a liberal administration of all pension laws, to the end that the people's gratitude may grow deeper as the memories of heroic sacrifice grow more sacred with the passing years. ***

"In the Philippines insurrection has been suppressed, law is established, and life and property are made secure. Education and practical experience are there advancing the capacity of the people for government, and the policies of McKinley and Roosevelt are leading the inhabitants step by step to an ever-increasing measure of home rule.

"Time has justified the selection of the Panama route for the great Isthmian Canal, and events have shown the wisdom of securing authority over the zone through which it is to be built. The work is now progressing with a rapidity far beyond expectation, and already the realization of the hopes of centuries has come within the vision of the near future. ***

"February 12, 1909, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, an immortal spirit whose fame has brightened with the receding years, and whose name stands among the first of those given to the world by the great republic. We recommend that this centennial anniversary be celebrated throughout the confines of the nation by all the people thereof; and especially by the public schools as an exercise to stir the patriotism of the youth of the land."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that the provisions of Army Appropriation Act of May 11, 1908, apply to soldiers re-enlisting after May 11, 1908, who were honorably discharged at the termination of an enlistment period prior to the passage of said act, as well as to soldiers so re-enlisting who were honorably discharged after the passage of said act. This is the interpretation of the law by the War Department, which is thus confirmed. The attention of the Treasury Department was called to the fact that a different interpretation would deprive old soldiers, having long and creditable former service, of their credit for continuous service.

Capt. Wilson Chase, 21st U.S. Inf., Q.M., U.S.A., has been allowed by the Comptroller a credit of \$400 on a voucher held up by the Auditor. The contract on which the money was paid was not completed, but payment was made on what is known in law as the "quantum meruit" basis, and this, as the Comptroller holds, was allowable under the circumstances.

In the case of William S. Shacklette, pharmacist, U. S.N., retired, the Comptroller decides that the proviso in Sec. 13 of the Navy Personnel act, giving five years' constructive service for computing their pay to all officers appointed to the Navy from civil life, applies only to officers on the active list of the Navy. In another case the Comptroller decides that the Navy Appropriation Act of May 13, 1908, does not repeal directly or by implication Sec. 13 of the Navy Personnel act, allowing officers of the Navy appointed from civil life credit for

five years' constructive service. There is no reference in the later act to the above proviso and nothing in it inconsistent or in conflict with said proviso. Paymaster's clerks who have had previous continuous service are entitled to the benefit of five years' constructive service as appointees from civil life when re-entering the Navy after the passage of the Act of May 13, 1908, on the same terms and conditions as warrant officers appointed from civil life.

The Comptroller decides that chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters and chief sail makers "being commissioned officers and having the rank of ensign, are entitled to ten per centum additional when on sea duty or shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States." It is decided, however, that midshipmen, after graduation, warrant officers and pay clerks are not entitled to this allowance of ten per centum which is "allowed to commissioned officers only. Only one rate of pay is provided for midshipmen after graduation. The right to receive the additional pay ceases when the officer ceases to serve on board ship or to serve on shore duty beyond seas." In accordance with a decision already rendered in reply to the Secretary of War, the Comptroller decides that this ten per centum is to be included in estimating the six months' pay allowed to the beneficiary of a deceased officer of the Navy. This allowance of six months' pay to such beneficiary is held by the Comptroller to include "paymasters' clerks regularly in the Service," this being in accordance with decisions of the Supreme Court holding that paymasters' clerks are officers within the meaning of the Act of March 3, 1883, allowing longevity pay.

The Navy Department having asked the approval of a proposed G.O., embodying regulations governing the payment of this six months' gratuity, the Comptroller declined to do more than to say that he sees no objection to the issuance of this order, though he does not consider that he has authority to approve it.

The Comptroller has disallowed the stoppage of \$37 against the Union Pacific Railroad for the value, in excess of three dollars, of a carpet belonging to Lieut. G. A. Wieser, 1st Inf., lost in transit. The carpet was shipped at "owner's risk," a lower rate being allowed on that account. The shipment is at "company's risk" when the full tariff is paid. At "owner's risk" the liability is limited to \$5 per 100 pounds, which was the amount allowed in this case.

PANAMA CANAL NOTES.

Down to March 31, 1908, the United States government has appropriated for the Isthmian Canal \$141,787,468.58, to which adding nearly \$3,000,000 government property sold, etc., we have a total of \$144,491,655.97, of which sum at the end of March 1908, \$128,530,252.19 had been expended. Of this sum \$40,000,000 was paid for canal rights of the French company and \$10,000,000 to the Republic of Panama for sovereignty over the Canal Zone. Of the property purchased from the French canal company, material sold or used in construction is credited with \$796,735.06. Many items other than actual construction accounts are charged against these appropriations, such as: Civil administration, \$1,985,505.69; sanitation and hospitals, \$6,328,262.22; municipal improvements on Zone, \$2,991,677.70; same at Panama and Colon, \$2,365,524.18; Panama Railroad Company stock purchase, \$157,118.24; loans to Panama Railroad Company for re-equipment and bond redemption, \$4,340,881.11. The cost of plant for preparatory work was \$27,969,526.46. Advances made to steamship companies for transportation to the Isthmus of European laborers are collected from the laborers in monthly instalments, the advances amounting so far to \$76,906.61. The item of \$2,365,524.18 for municipal improvements in the cities of Panama and Colon is to be reimbursed to the United States through the collection of water works and sewer rentals for the period of fifty years.

Comparison with the work done by the French on the Panama Canal cannot fail to be gratifying to American pride. At the time the canal project was taken over by the United States the French had been at work, with some intermissions, since Feb. 1, 1881, more than twenty-three years and two months. They had begun with the expectation of constructing a sea level canal twenty-eight feet deep in seven or eight years, at a cost of \$11,000,000. In almost a quarter of a century they had got rid of three times that amount of money, one-third of it being spent on the canal, one-third wasted, and one-third stolen. They had done much good work. At Culebra, the highest point, 312 feet above the tide level, they had reduced its elevation more than one-half, leaving for us a cut 161 feet deep, with its bottom only 151 feet above the sea; and at Bas Obispo they had reduced the elevation from 233 to only 85 feet. In all, including diversion channels, they had excavated about 81,548,000 cubic yards of material. In four years the Americans have excavated a total of 35,176,608 cubic yards of material, or 43 per cent. as much as it took the French more than twenty-three years to remove. In the first year of our occupancy the time was given almost entirely to exploration and planning and the second year to sanitation and preparation. In the past two years the work has been making gradually better progress and in the four first months of the present calendar year 12,398,000 cubic yards of earth were removed, or a third of the whole total for the past four years. In comparing American progress with that of the French, the New Orleans Picayune points out that when the French took hold much clearing away and surveying were necessary. It was also necessary to install much machinery. Moreover excavating machinery will now accomplish several times as much as was possible with the machinery of several decades ago.

The Canal Record reports that between March 6 and May 26 there were delivered on the Isthmus 4,732,000 pounds of dynamite and 2,000 pounds of black blasting powder. In one shipment the Kiara brought from Bridge-town 800,000 pounds of 60 per cent. dynamite and 325,000 pounds of 45 per cent. dynamite.

A plan has been approved for the construction of a breakwater from East La Boca to Naos Island, at the Pacific entrance to the canal, and the work is now under way. It will be about 2,900 feet east of, and nearly parallel to, the axis of the canal prism. It will be a trifle over two miles long, from 28 feet to 51 feet in height, and fifty feet wide at the top, which can easily be increased if found necessary.

May 1, 1908, there were 8,578 unmarried West Indian laborers in the canal service and arrangements have been made to feed 10,000 men at the 34 kitchens maintained for laborers of this class. A charge of 30 cents, gold, for three meals a day will be deducted from the pay of 20 cents, silver, an hour, and laborers who do not take meals at the mess kitchens will not be allowed to sleep in Commission barracks.

In the Isthmian service, of 6,100 employees paid on a

gold basis, only 205 are women. The Canal Commission employs 187 and the Panama Railroad Company 18. The great majority of these women are employed as nurses (117), then there are 25 women teachers and the remainder fill clerkships, etc. The highest salary paid a woman in the Zone is \$175, for a chief clerk. The first of the Canal Zone free public schools was opened in January, 1906, with Miss Emily Kyte as teacher. Women have not been generally employed in clerical positions, because the Commission cannot undertake, except at a disproportionate expense, to provide quarters for female employees. In this connection we note the statement of Mr. James B. Reynolds, member of a special committee appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate labor and commissary conditions, that he would recommend to the President that no more married couples be sent to Panama at this time, as the quarters occupied by married couples were overcrowded.

The men employed in the Zone have their lodges and clubs the same as at home, among them being the Masons, Odd Fellows, Kangaroos, and others, besides the very active Y.M.C.A., with its bowling alleys and track athletics and its entertainments and lectures.

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A more practical illustration of the advantages of enlistment in the Army as a means to advancement in civil life than that of S. B. Coop, a prosperous citizen of Edmonton, Kas., would be hard to find. His experience as related by U.S. Army Life, published by the recruiting station at Louisville, Ky., shows what benefits come from service in the Army when it is associated with industry, ambition and frugality. Mr. Coop enlisted at Glasgow, Ky., in July, 1903. He was then a farm laborer earning \$15 a month. After the period of training at Columbus Barracks, he was assigned to the 6th Battery of Field Artillery at Fort Leavenworth. He applied for and received a detail to take the course of instruction in the farriers' and blacksmiths' division of the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas. Here he received a thorough course of practical instruction in horseshoeing, wagon work and blacksmithing. He accompanied the battery from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he was honorably discharged in July, 1906. He had saved \$210 of his pay, \$70 of his clothing allowance, and his travel allowance was \$48. He arrived at home at the end of his three year term with the practical knowledge of a good trade and \$300 cash. He bought out the local blacksmith shop at Edmonton, and has built up a business which nets him more than \$100 a month. He is doing good work for the Army, so earnestly recommending enlistment to the young men of his neighborhood that many of them have joined the Army on his advice.

At the session of the court at Camp Columbia, Cuba, June 2, for the trial of the American soldiers, Corporal Cooper and Private Gwinnell, 11th Cav., on the charge of having murdered two Cuban fishermen, Private Fearnly, who turned state's evidence in the case, was subjected to a vigorous cross-examination by Lieut. Edward Davis, 11th U.S. Cav., and Attorney Durant, who represented the prisoners, but his testimony was unshaken. Capt. Frank Parker, 11th Cav., gave testimony damaging to the defense. He said that Cooper and Gwinnell, after two days' absence from camp, returned and reported that they had gone to the town of Coloma with Fearnly, intending later to return to camp. They hired a sailboat, on which, after a dispute over money, the fishermen drew knives and the soldiers used their pistols in self-defense. Captain Parker said that Fearnly had repeated this story, but that on being taken to the scene of the crime by Parker, who accused him of lying and told him that it was impossible to believe that two Cubans would attack three armed American soldiers, he broke down, and, weeping, said that Cooper and Gwinnell had shot the Cubans in cold blood, intending to make their escape from Cuba. The wind fell, however, immediately after that, and they were compelled to paddle the boat ashore and return to camp, agreeing to unite in telling the story devised by Cooper. At the session on June 6 Private Gwinnell, accused also of the murder, repeated the story told at time of the arrests that he and Cooper had acted in self-defense. Gwinnell did not make a very good impression. He could not remember details but adhered consistently to the general outlines of his story. Corporal Cooper testified in his own behalf on June 8. He repeated the story of how the two Cuban fishermen had been killed in self-defense. He said he shot Pujol just as the latter tried to stab him, catching his opponent's wrist with his left hand and drawing his revolver and shooting him with his right hand. The judge advocate stood in front of Cooper, holding a long pencil, which represented a knife. He told Cooper that he intended to stab him, and made a lunge. Cooper, as quick as a flash, caught him squarely by the wrist and held him securely. The case closed June 9 with the arguments of the prosecution and defense. The prosecution asked for the conviction of the prisoner and the defense asked for his acquittal. Then the court closed its doors and remained in secret session for an hour, after which it took up the case of Private Gwinnell, who is charged with complicity in the same crime. Gwinnell's counsel followed the same line of defense as the counsel for Cooper, that is, that the killing of the two Cuban fishermen was done in self-defense.

Open-air recruiting offices for the United States Army were opened in the City Hall courtyard and back of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., June 12. Colored recruiting posters were erected to attract an audience for Sergt. James E. Packard and Corp. W. G. Gilbert, who gave experience lectures on the beauty and advantages of Army life. With their glowing descriptions of the opportunities at the command of the enlisted men in Uncle Sam's service the two open-air recruiting officers succeeded on the first day in inducing several young men to file their applications with Major B. W. Atkinson, 4th U.S. Inf., the Philadelphia recruiting officer, at No. 105 North Thirteenth street. Major Atkinson was well pleased with the result of the first day's experiment and believes that the open-air stations will soon become as popular and successful in Philadelphia as the open-air recruiting stand in Madison Square and the City Hall Park at New York, where the innovation has been on trial for some time.

The transfer of 1st Lieut. M. A. Cross from the Ordnance Department to the Coast Artillery, is done at the request of that officer. The case is so unusual that it is a duty to say that Colonel Blunt disapproved of granting the request in view of the value of Lieutenant Cross's services in the Ordnance Department, and General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, approved the transfer purely for the reason that Lieutenant Cross desired to return to his chosen arm of the Service, having originally been in the

Field Artillery. Owing to the fact that there are now no vacancies in the Field Artillery, Lieutenant Cross has been assigned to the Coast Artillery.

A correspondent complains that in several of the Artillery posts there is a shortage of quarters for non-commissioned staff officers, an especial hardship in the case of married N.C.O.'s. He suggests construction of bachelor quarters for the single N.C.O.'s, that they may have an independent mess.

The prospect of the furniture for the Army in the Philippines being made from native wood is deemed good by Manila merchants who may bid for Army furniture contracts hereafter, according to a decision of the War Department. The cost of such furniture is no small item. For the Philippines division for a year the furniture appropriation is \$30,000, although this is not enough to supply all the officers in the archipelago. The island of Mindanao may be drawn on for the required wood, as it promises to become the lumber mart of the Far East. The largest cargo of Philippine wood ever shipped, according to the Mindanao Herald, left Zamboanga on April 24. More than eight hundred thousand board feet, valued at \$15,000, made up this shipment. The Herald hopes "soon to see a big cargo of hard woods loaded for San Francisco. The day is not far distant when the old-time oak and walnut furniture of the states is going to be made of Mindanao hard wood." The forests of the Philippines may rescue our woods from destruction and help in the movement to preserve the American forests. In Germany the state owns 31.9 of the total forest area of 35,000,000 acres, 1.8 belongs to the crown, 16.1 per cent. to the communities and 46.5 per cent. to private persons. The empire imports more than one-sixth of its home consumption. In Japan three-quarters of the twenty-one million wood lots are in private hands. There is heavy planting of trees in Japan yearly to replace the timber cut. The trees usually occupy the steepest, roughest, poorest ground. With all the care in cutting and industry in planting, it is doubtful whether Japan's forests are holding their own. Perhaps the island empire later will have to draw on the vast Philippine forests to meet home consumption.

Some idea of the difficulties of traveling to Army posts in Alaska may be had from the following: Fort St. Michael (P.O. at post)—115 miles from Nome and 900 miles from Gibbon, is reached in summer by steamer from Seattle, via Nome, in about 10 days, provided close connections are made at Nome, the passenger fare to Nome being \$20. In winter, travel is to Valdez by steamer, to Fairbanks (318 miles) by stage, thence to Fort Gibbon (253 miles), Kaltag (288 miles) and St. Michael (160 miles) by dog sled. It takes about 45 days to make the trip. There is a weekly mail service between St. Michael and Gibbon (18 days) and a weekly service between St. Michael and Nome (10 days). Winter passenger fare to Fort Gibbon, \$400; to Nome (Fort Davis), \$200. This does not include road-house expenses, which average \$5 a day. The summer connection between St. Michael and Fort Gibbon is by boat and costs to Gibbon \$55 for a 6 to 8 days' trip. Telegraph service to Fort Davis is partly by land lines and partly by wireless; to Fort Gibbon it is by land lines. The first boat up the Yukon leaves St. Michael about June 20; the last about Sept. 20. The first boat reaches St. Michael from Fort Gibbon about June 10; the last boat about Sept. 30. Communication with boat between Fort St. Michael and Forts Gibbon and Egbert is frequent but irregular between June and October. Fort Liscum (P.O. at post) is 8 miles from Valdez, 1,672 miles from Seattle, 640 miles from Fort Gibbon, and 417 miles from Fort Egbert. It is connected by government launch (45 minutes) with Valdez; fare to Seattle, \$45 for first-class and \$25 for second-class. It requires 5 to 8 days to make the trip direct, or 10 to 12 days via Juneau, and there are 3 to 4 boats each month. There is no direct passenger or mail traffic between Valdez and Fort Gibbon or Fort Egbert during the summer, but in winter all passengers and mails for Alaskan posts, except Fort Egbert, and Fort William H. Seward, go via Valdez, Fairbanks and Gibbon; by stage to Fairbanks, the rest of the way by dog team. It requires about 10 to 12 days to reach Fairbanks at a cost of \$150, Fort Gibbon being 12 days beyond. Fort Liscum is connected with Fort William H. Seward, Skagway, Juneau, Sitka, Ketchikan and Seattle by cable which ends at Valdez, and with the rest of Alaska by the military telegraph lines.

The Quartermaster's Department has approved the following contracts during the past week: Fort Douglas hospital, Campbell Building Co., Salt Lake City, \$38,525; Fort Ontario, wagonshed, \$1,050; Fort Washington, bowling alley, Lyons Brothers, Washington, D. C., \$5,606; Fort Leavenworth, two double lieutenants' quarters, \$40,168; Fort Slocum, administration building, Glen Engineering Co., \$25,348; drill hall and gymnasium, \$40,711; Fort Sam Houston, eight Cavalry stables, one quartermaster stable and one field, staff and band stable, total, \$61,200, contract awarded to M. S. Wright; also bakery, \$12,426; Fort Mason, wharves and sea wall as part of the general quartermaster depot, P. J. Carlin Construction Co., \$1,178,000; Fort Rosecrans, post exchange, Charles Engbertson, \$23,690; Fort Niagara, post exchange and gymnasium, A. J. Servis & Son Construction Co., \$21,963; Fort Hancock, electric fitting for gymnasium and bowling alley, \$942.

The Quartermaster's Department has made the following awards the past week: Washington Barracks, D.C., Carroll Electric Co., Washington, D.C., furnishing and laying primary and secondary cable, etc., \$9,218; Fort Oglethorpe, Union Carbide Sales Co., supplying 180 tons calcium carbide, f.o.b. cars, during fiscal year 1909, \$11,340; United States General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Engineering & Maintenance Co., construction of two oil tanks and foundations, with 6-inch supply main to wharf, \$10,400.

The French Minister of War has directed that after July 1 but three kinds of epaulettes shall be worn, for general officers, staff officers and subalterns.

A writer in Ueberall (Berlin) for June, in an article on the Army of the United States, criticises our infantry drill as being far from modern, saying that only in the Field Artillery do new methods prevail. However, in praise of the personnel, the writer concludes that the U.S. Army is made up of most excellent material, that our Army has good arms, and that the development of officers through the Military Academy and the reorganized Service schools is being continually perfected.

The order for the manufacture of 55,000 new bayonets recently placed by the British War Office is one of the most important given for some time, says the London Globe. A great gain in thrusting power is obtained by the new style. "Apart from an additional five inches in length, it is a more formidable and useful instrument from almost every point of view than the present knife bayonet. One consideration which no military expert can leave out of his calculations is what may be called the fatigue use of a bayonet. In addition to the grim

purpose for which it is mainly devised a bayonet should combine with a minimum of weight and cumbersomeness a maximum of usefulness for cutting away brushwood and other rough hacking work. Here again it will be seen that the swordlike shape of the new weapon is far more practical than the daggerlike form of its predecessor. To some extent the latest bayonet is a reversal of the old triangular bayonet pattern and resembles the bayonet used by the Japanese and French infantry.

PUTTING THE ARMY ON EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As a method of interesting and educating our people in affairs military permit me to make the following suggestion: I believe that if the War Department would order troops of the Regular Service, all branches, to make exhibition practice marches through those parts of the country that do not often see the Army, it would create an interest of consequence. There are large parts of this country that do not quarter or often see a Regular. To those parts let picked troops be sent to march and camp for a day or two at various places, give exhibition drills and otherwise show the people what our Army really is. Here in Wisconsin we have a large interest in the Army and have many friends with it—in all capacities from recruits to generals—but the great mass of our people do not know it. They could be educated. Such a system of practice marches and exhibition would also tend to place the attractions of the Army as a career before desirable men.

AN ARMY FRIEND.

Hiram Percy Maxim, the inventor, on June 11 gave a demonstration of his noiseless .32-caliber rifle before the Board of Managers of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the office of the society in its building, at Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York city. Several shots from the rifle were fired into an old city directory. The test was voted a success. The society is seeking a more humane method of killing animals in slaughter houses, and invited Mr. Maxim to demonstrate the usefulness of his new gun. Standard ammunition was used, the apparatus for noiseless firing being in the gun. This consists in separating the bullet from the gases and allowing the latter to escape so gradually that there is no noise of an explosion. Mr. Maxim announced that his noiseless rifle for Army use will have a government test in two months. Ordnance experts who have seen Mr. Maxim's gun speak favorably of it, and General Crozier announces that it will be given a fair trial if submitted, as a wireless gun would secure distinct advantages in concealment of positions.

The plague which has for some time been epidemic in La Guayra has, it is reported, now entered Caracas.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O. JUNE 18, 1908, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Matthew A. Cross, relieved from detail in Ordnance Department, July 1, is assigned to the 37th Co., C.A.C. Capt. Robert H. Rolfe will report to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, for assignment to temporary duty as quartermaster and commissary of Crook.

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

WAR DEPT., WASHINGTON, JUNE 10, 1908.

It is hereby ordered that all records, books, files, documents, cards, and papers pertaining to the militia in the custody of the office of the Secretary of War and the office of The Adjutant General be transferred to the Division of Militia Affairs, Office of the Secretary of War, created by War Department Orders of Feb. 12, 1908, with the following exceptions:

1. Records of officers of militia in attendance at Army Service Schools under Sec. 16 of the Militia Law approved Jan. 21, 1903, and correspondence relative thereto.
2. Examination of applicants for commissions in Volunteer forces under Sec. 23 of said law.
3. Records of militia in the military service of the United States.

The Division of Militia Affairs in the Office of the Secretary of War will be the central office of record for all matters pertaining to the militia not in the military service of the United States, and the chief thereof will hereafter be the channel of communication between the Secretary of War and the adjutants general of the states, territories and the District of Columbia in relation thereto.

WILLIAM H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

G.O. 98, JUNE 10, 1908, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of trials by G.O.M. of a number of enlisted men.

G.O. 99, JUNE 11, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the Act of Congress approved May 27, 1908: To further amend the act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," approved Jan. 21, 1903.

G.O. 101, JUNE 17, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Paragraph 220, Small Arms Firing Regulations, is amended to read as follows: "The individual figure of merit will be computed by multiplying number of enlisted expert riflemen by 200, sharpshooters by 150, marksmen by 125, first class men by 75, second class men by 50, third class men by 10, third class men, who do not fire any part of the course by naught, and dividing the sum of the products thus obtained by total number in the seven classes."

The name of the seacoast battery under construction on Fort Hancock military reservation is announced as Battery Arrowsmith, in honor of the late Lieut. Col. George Arrowsmith, 157th New York Volunteers, killed at Gettysburg.

CIRCULAR 42, JUNE 1, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Shows the distribution made of the appropriation for extra duty pay to enlisted men serving as switchboard operators at interior military posts and the allowance of operators for such posts for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1908. There are sixty-two operators who receive thirty-five cents per day.

CIR. 46, JUNE 5, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Announces that the Commercial National Bank of Detroit, Mich., has been discontinued as a depository of public moneys, and directed to transfer all balances standing therewith to the credit of public officers to the credit with the First National Bank of Detroit, Mich., with which the former is to be merged.

CIRCULAR 48, JUNE 15, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Publishes regulations of the War Department governing the acceptance of corporate sureties on bonds required under this Department, and list, showing surety companies which have qualified to do business—limit for which each is acceptable on any one bond—and the judicial districts in other states and territories in which each has complied with Sec. 2 of Act of Congress approved Aug. 13, 1894 (also in the Philippine Islands).

G.O. 89, JUNE 5, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, O.S., Presidio of San Francisco, will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the office of chief commissary of the department during the temporary absence of Lieut. Col. David L. Brainerd, deputy commissary general.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

JOSEPH W. DUNCAN, Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 91, JUNE 6, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon request of the commanding general, Dept. of the Columbia Co., 2 Signal Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and one-half of Co. B, Hospital Corps, Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will, with field hospital, complete, and fully equipped for field service, proceed to Murray, Wash., so as to arrive there not later than July 24, 1908.

G.O. 93, JUNE 8, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The 66th and 159th Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., are relieved from duty at their present station and will proceed to Fort Barry, Cal., for station.

G.O. 95, JUNE 9, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.O.M., at the Presidio of San Francisco, for the trial of Capt. Samuel D. McAllister, Coast Art. Corps.

Charge I: Absence without leave, in violation of the 62d Article of War. The specification alleged that Captain McAllister was absent from his company and post without leave from about 8 a.m. on May 15, 1908, to about 8 p.m. on May 21, 1908, at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Charge II: Absence from night drill, in violation of the 33d Article of War. The specification of this charge alleged that Captain McAllister, not being prevented by sickness or other necessity, did fail to repair at the fixed time to the place of night drill appointed by his C.O., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., about 7:30 p.m. May 14, 1908.

Charge III: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War. The specification alleged that Captain McAllister, having been directed by his C.O., through the post adjutant, Capt. D. W. Ketcham, to proceed on the morning of May 15, 1908, to the department rifle range, Rodeo Valley, for duty, did fail and neglect to comply with said directions.

The accused pleaded guilty and the finding was guilty. The sentence: "To be reduced ten files on the lineal list of captains of the Coast Artillery Corps." The proceedings, findings and sentence were approved by General Funston.

G.O. 27, JUNE 8, 1908, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Major Samuel W. Miller, I.G.D., having reported, is announced as inspector general of the department.

G.O. 81, JUNE 6, 1908, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Publishes a table showing the best records made at indoor meets during the first quarter of this year. In this connection General Grant directs that the post commanders will be present at each field day meet hereafter held. He will verify all distances before events are held. The record of the winner of each event in which time or distance is reported, will also be verified by him, or an officer under his direction. The post athletic officer will verify all records in time or distance and certify to their correctness.

G.O. 61, JUNE 6, 1908, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

A camp of instruction will be established July 1, 1908, at Chickamauga Park, Ga., in the vicinity of Lytle Station, Central of Georgia Railroad.

Three companies of the 17th Infantry, in order to make the practice march of 200 miles prescribed for dismounted troops, will proceed on June 15, by marching to Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty at the encampment to be established therein, arriving at the rendezvous not later than June 29. The distance marched each day will conform as nearly as practicable to the itinerary furnished these headquarters.

It is the purpose of carrying out the scheme of instruction, both on the road and in camp, to as nearly as possible approximate conditions of field service in war.

The troops from Fort McPherson will be accompanied by such officers of the Medical Corps and Hospital Corps men and medical supplies as may be designated by the chief surgeon of the department.

CIR. 12, JUNE 9, 1908, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

It is observed that articles of clothing and equipment issued to enlisted men for use in the military service are being sold or disposed of in various unlawful ways with increasing frequency.

Each organization commander will forward to these headquarters, through military channels, a full and complete report of the means pursued by him to check this illegal traffic. If upon receipt of reports at post headquarters it is found that any commander has failed to take such steps as will effectually prevent or prohibit it, the orders necessary to insure a complete check on all property issued to each of his men will be promulgated, to the end that it may be possible at any time to check up and ascertain the articles that should be in the possession of each soldier. A copy of the orders will, in each instance, be forwarded with the report to these headquarters.

The ordinary casual inspection as to condition, etc., of the clothing and equipment of the men at the weekly and monthly inspection of the organization is not deemed sufficient for the proper protection of the interests of the government and prevention of the loss and sale of this property.

By command of Brigadier General Potts:

H. E. ROBINSON, A.G.

G.O. 58, JUNE 9, 1908, DEPT. OF LAKES.

So much of G.O. No. 52, Department of the Lakes, May 18, 1908, as announces the detail of 2d Lieut. Fitzhugh B. Alderdice, 27th Inf., as Q.M. and O.S., of the Northern and Army competitions is revoked.

The following officers are detailed for the duties specified, in connection with the Northern and Army competitions, and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report to the officer in charge of the competitions on July 20, 1908:

Chief range officer: Major Walter H. Chatfield, 27th Inf. Adjutant and statistical officer: Capt. George C. Saffarans, 2d Inf.

Quartermaster, commissary and ordnance officer: 1st Lieut. William B. Gracie, 27th Inf.

Range officers: 1st Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, 13th Cav., William P. Moffet, 13th Cav., Jesse M. Oulson, 2d Inf.; La Vergne L. Gregg, 27th Inf., William G. Ball, 2d Inf., Albert S. Fuger, 4th Field Art., Laurence O. Matthews, 2d Inf., William N. Michel, 4th Field Art., and Ballard Lyerly, 4th Field Art.; 2d Lieut. Odiorne H. Sampson, 2d Inf., Henry W. Fleet, 2d Inf., L. Worthington Moseley, 2d Inf., Fitzhugh B. Alderdice, 27th Inf., Henry J. Reilly, 13th Cav., Joseph A. McAndrew, 2d Inf., Eugene V. Armstrong, 13th Cav., Bruce R. Campbell, 2d Inf., James W. H. Reisinger, jr., 27th Inf., George F. Patten, 13th Cav., Owen R. Meredith, 27th Inf.

G.O. 66, JUNE 5, 1908, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Gives instructions relative to the Northern rifle and pistol competitions for 1908, of the troops stationed in the Departments of the Lakes, of Dakota, and of the Missouri, and the Army rifle and pistol competitions for 1908, to be held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., under the direction of the commanding general, Department of the Lakes.

G.O. 71, JUNE 15, 1908, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Co. D, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb., will proceed on June 24, 1908, by rail, to the camp of instruction at Leon Springs, Texas, reporting upon arrival to the senior officer on the grounds for duty. Prior to termination of the camp, the commanding officer, Co. D, Signal Corps, will apply to the camp commander for orders to proceed by rail to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty at the camp of instruction to be held there during September.

G.O. 67, JUNE 8, 1908, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Capt. Carter P. Johnson, 2d Cav., is detailed to accompany

the Ute Indians now in South Dakota to their reservation in Utah. A detachment consisting of two non-commissioned officers and eight privates of Troop L, 2d Cav., will be reported to Captain Johnson as escort. Contract Surg. W. H. Dade, U.S.A., and one man, Hospital Corps, will accompany the escort.

The camp at Thunder Butte, South Dakota, will be abandoned on the departure of the Ute Indians from that vicinity, and the troops thereat will proceed by marching to Lemmon, South Dakota, thence by rail to station as follows: Troop L, 2d Cav., except two non-commissioned officers and eight privates, to Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Sergt. Thomas G. Hester, Hospital Corps, to Fort Crook, Neb. Two men of the Hospital Corps to Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Contract Surg. W. H. Dade, one man of the Hospital Corps, to be selected by him, two non-commissioned officers and eight privates of Troop L, 2d Cav., will report to Capt. Carter P. Johnson, 2d Cav., to accompany the Ute Indians to their reservation in Utah. All property will be sent to Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

CIR. 20, JUNE 1, 1908, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Announces that a veterinary field hospital will be established at the maneuver camp on Leon Springs reservation, Texas, upon the arrival of the first mounted organization, and gives the details in relation thereto.

CIR. 21, JUNE 5, 1908, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Publishes instructions for the guidance of all officers concerned in transportation of National Guards from home stations to the maneuver camp, at Leon Springs, Texas, and returning from Leon Springs, Texas, to home stations. The railroad station for the maneuver camp at Leon Springs, Texas, is Ave. Texas, a station on the San Antonio and Arkansas Pass Railway, twenty-one miles northwest of San Antonio, Texas.

G.O. 3, JUNE 4, 1908, DISTRICT OF PORTO RICO. The following changes of stations of companies of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry are ordered: Co. C will be relieved from duty at the post of San Juan on the 18th, and proceed on that date to Henry Barracks, P.R., for station. On the arrival of Co. C at Henry Barracks, Co. E will stand relieved from duty at that post and proceed to San Juan for station.

G.O. 107, MAY 26, 1908, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN. The board of officers consisting of Major Charles G. Treat, I.G.; Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf., judge advocate; Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav.; Capt. George G. Gately, 3d Field Art.; 2d Lieut. James A. O'Connor, C.E., with the addition of 1st Lieut. Douglas Foster, 13th Inf., aide-de-camp, athletic representative at these headquarters, is appointed to meet from time to time at the call of the president thereof to prepare a program for and have general charge of the athletic meet to be held at Camp Columbia.

G.O. 110, JUNE 5, 1908, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN. Publishes the results of the small arms target practice in the 17th Infantry for the year of 1908.

G.O. 13, FEB. 19, 1908, PHILIPPINES DIVISION. Publishes tables, exhibiting the results of rifle and pistol firing of troops in the Philippines Division for the target year 1907, and the comparative efficiency attained by the different organizations. We make the following extracts from the order:

Division Figures of Merit.			
Division	Ind. Fig.	Col. Fig.	Gen. Fig.
Department Figures of Merit.	89.99	57.61	73.80
1. Department of Mindanao.	103.51	56.51	80.01
2. Department of the Visayas.	99.37	59.70	79.54
3. Department of Luzon.	79.97	55.50	67.74
Relative Standing of Regiments.			
1. 1st Infantry	114.23	69.23	91.73
2. 4th Cavalry	104.64	63.57	84.11
3. 15th Infantry	116.32	51.54	83.93
4. 19th Infantry	106.67	56.72	81.20
5. 3d Cavalry	99.13	62.89	81.01
6. 8th Cavalry	92.05	66.54	79.30
7. 21st Infantry	96.52	59.44	77.98
8. 2d Infantry	94.62	55.53	75.08
9. 26th Infantry	90.76	57.24	74.00
10. 9th Infantry	83.55	60.03	71.79
11. 24th Infantry	87.66	51.52	69.59
12. 7th Cavalry	80.88	57.37	69.13
13. 16th Infantry	68.25	54.79	61.52
14. 9th Cavalry	76.65	45.43	61.05
15. 13th Infantry	66.72	51.98	59.35
16. 10th Cavalry	53.96	42.04	48.00
Highest Ten Scores Made by Organizations.			
1. Co. C, 1st Inf.	135.37	82.68	109.03
2. Co. B, 1st Inf.	145.49	70.51	108.00
3. Co. E, 15th Inf.	143.85	72.12	107.99
4. Troop L, 8th Cav.	138.46	76.39	107.43
5. Troop I, 8th Cav.	140.69	73.81	107.25
6. Troop K, 8th Cav.	138.84	72.47	105.66
7. Co. L, 9th Inf.	132.28	81.52	101.90
8. Troop K, 7th Cav.	112.70	85.58	99.14
9. Troop M, 4th Cav.	115.98	81.48	98.73
10. Co. E, 26th Inf.	132.87	64.57	98.72
Lowest Ten Scores Made by Organizations.			
1. Troop F, 10th Cav.	28.39	38.20	33.30
2. Troop G, 10th Cav.	39.84	37.98	38.91
3. Troop D, 10th Cav.	49.84	28.69	39.27
4. Troop E, 6th Cav.	50.93	28.88	39.89
5. Troop E, 10th Cav.	37.18	44.55	40.87
6. Co. I, 13th Inf.	49.37	41.51	45.44
7. Troop I, 6th Cav.	58.27	33.22	45.74
8. Troop C, 10th Cav.	49.71	45.83	47.77
9. Troop A, 10th Cav.	56.01	39.91	47.96
10. Troop A, 9th Cav.	69.58	28.80	49.19
Best Ten Scores Made by Officers.			
(Expert Rifleman's Test)			
1. Capt. F. L. Munson, 9th Inf.			271
2. 2d Lieut. Edwin Butcher, 15th Inf.			259
3. 1st Lieut. N. M. Green, 15th Inf.			255
4. 1st Lieut. J. A. Wagner, 3d Cav.			249
5. Capt. I. A. Saxton, 26th Inf.			249
6. 2d Lieut. W. S. Fulton, 24th Inf.			247
7. 2d Lieut. J. J. O'Hara, 4th Cav.			245
8. 1st Lieut. J. A. Pierson, 7th Cav.			244
9. 1st Lieut. J. E. Stedje, 4th Cav.			243
10. 2d Lieut. C. M. Maigne, 7th Cav.			243
Best Ten Scores Made by Enlisted Men.			
(Expert Rifleman's Test)			
1. Sergt. R. H. Palmer, Troop G, 4th Cav.			258
2. Sergt. F. G. Rolph, Co. A, 15th Inf.			254
3. 1st Sergt. William Deyle, Troop A, 4th Cav.			254
4. Corp'l. W. W. Snow, Co. E, 26th Inf.			253
5. Sergt. Arthur Brest, Co. A, 24th Inf.			253
6. Sergt. Thomas Feeney, Troop D, 4th Cav.			253
7. 1st Sergt. George Sayer, Co. A, 15th Inf.			252
8. Corp'l. Edward Ellsworth, Co. E, 26th Inf.			249
9. Pvt. Ben E. Barr, Co. E, 26th Inf.			247
10. Pvt. Michael Goldman, Troop L, 7th Cav.			246

G.O. 25, APRIL 21, 1908, PHILIPPINES DIV. Gives instructions relative to the preparation of maps and sketches.

G.O. 26, APRIL 28, 1908, PHILIPPINES DIV. Revokes G.O. 46, Sept. 11, 1906, and announces that the military hospital at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, is designated as a sanitarium for the special treatment of chronic arthritis, chronic rheumatic affections, chronic Bright's disease in its earlier stages, chronic disease of the liver and digestive tract not of organic origin, chronic skin diseases, especially the squamous varieties, malarial cachexia and conditions due to imperfect elimination, including those caused by syphilis.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 54, APRIL 17, 1908, DEPT. OF LUZON.

This order publishes the proceedings of a G.O.M. convened at Camp Daraga, Albay, for the trial of Capt. George H. Knox, 26th Inf.

Charge: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War. Specification: In that Capt. George H. Knox, 26th Inf., did sign, prefer and forward to the adjutant general, Department of Luzon, false, malicious, vexatious and groundless charges and specifications against his commanding officer, Major E. E. Hatch, 26th Inf.; he charged Major Hatch with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War; neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Captain Knox was found guilty of the specification and of the charge. Sentence: "To be reprimanded by the reviewing authority and to lose ten files in military rank on the lineal list of captains of Infantry."

General Pershing, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "The court has found the accused guilty of the grave offense of preferring false, malicious, vexatious and groundless charges against his commanding officer. The finding is clearly sustained by the evidence. Such an offense strikes at the very foundation of military discipline. Captain Knox has permitted his personal animosity to lead him to the commission of an act of disrespect and insubordination that seriously reflects upon his character as a soldier. The department commander expresses the hope that in future Captain Knox may not have to be called to account for such an offense, but that he will earnestly strive to acquit himself in a manner becoming an officer of his rank and service. The sentence imposed by the court is considered entirely inadequate. With these remarks the finding and sentence are approved. Captain Knox will be released from arrest and restored to duty. The proceedings will be forwarded to the War Department for the execution of so much of the sentence as imposes a loss of files."

G.O. 64, MAY 5, 1908, DEPT. OF LUZON.

First Lieut. Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf., A.D.C., is relieved from duty as assistant to the adjutant general of the department.

By command of Brigadier General Mills:
IRA A. HAYES, Adjutant General.

G.O. 65, MAY 5, 1908, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Publishes information with a view to assisting organization commanders in eliminating errors, preventing omissions and properly preparing reports of target firing and classification of their commands.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for eighteen days is granted Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Strong, A.G. (June 9, D. Lakes.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. George H. Penrose, Q.M., in addition to his other duties is detailed as Chief Q.M. at the maneuver camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., vice Major George G. Bailey, Q.M., relieved of that duty. (June 13, W.D.)

Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Quartermaster's Department. He is assigned to the 48th Co., C.A.C., and upon the expiration of his present leave will join that company. (June 12, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John S. Scally, Benicia Barracks, will be sent to Plattsburg to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. John Spokes, who will be sent to Fort Strong, Mass., for duty. (June 12, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Samuel N. Goodman (appointed June 6, 1908, from sergeant, Co. C, 6th Inf.), now at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., will be sent to Fort Constitution, N.H., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter Laurson, who will be sent to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty. (June 11, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Oskar Menton (appointed June 9, 1908, from battalion sergeant major, 10th Inf.), now at Fort Egbert, Alaska, will report to the C.O. at that post for temporary duty. (June 15, W.D.)

Major Carroll A. Devoil, Q.M., will proceed to Culbreth, Canal Zone, for duty in charge of the department of labor, quarters, subsistence, and commissary. (June 16, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for seven days, to take effect June 9, 1908, is granted Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, deputy commissary general, chief commissary of the department. (June 5, D. Cal.)

Capt. Willard D. Newbill, O.S., when his services shall no longer be required as commissary at the maneuver camp at Fort Riley, Kas., will proceed to New York city and report in person to the purchasing commissary in that city for duty as an assistant in his office. (June 11, W.D.)

Par. 17, S.O. 127, W.D., May 29, 1908, relating to Post Comy. Sergt. Charles Bader, is revoked. (June 15, W.D.)

Comy. Sergt. John H. Davis, 23d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 12, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Greek P. Irwin, Fort Screven, Ga., will be sent to the camp of instruction, Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty. (June 15, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Louis W. Smith, now at No. 1595 West Twenty-first street, Los Angeles, Cal., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. James Collins. (June 11, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Percy E. Butler, U.S.A., was tried by a G.O.M. at Camp Wallace, P.I., and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and disobedience of orders. Sentence: "To forfeit to the United States \$10 of his pay per month for eighteen months. (G.O. 53, April 17, D. Luzon.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Arthur M. Whaley, M.C., to take effect upon the completion of the maneuvers. (June 13, W.D.)

Capt. Carroll D. Buck, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. (May 1, D. Luzon.)

The following contract surgeons having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School in Washington, will proceed to San Francisco for duty with Co. B, Hospital Corps, General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco: Joseph A. Worthington, Howard McC. Snyder and Hiram A. Phillips. (June 15, W.D.)

The following contract surgeons are relieved from further duty at the Army Medical School in Washington and will proceed to the camp of instruction at Pine Camp, Jefferson county, N.Y., for duty with Co. C, Hospital Corps: Contract Surgs. Mahlon Ashford, Arthur N. Tasker and Garfield L. McKinney. (June 13, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Harry O. Perley, Medical Corps, from duty in the Philippines, and will proceed on the transport from Manila about Oct. 15, 1908, to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (June 17, W.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. George F. Juennemann, Medical Corps, to take effect upon the completion of the maneuvers at Atascadero, Cal. (June 17, W.D.)

Contract Surg. John R. Barber having completed his course of instruction at the Army Medical School in Washington, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army for temporary duty as assistant to the curator of the Army Medical Museum. (June 15, W.D.)

The following contract surgeons having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., for assignment to duty with Co. C, Hospital Corps: Edward G. Huber, John S. Lambie, Jr., and Calvin D. Cowles, Jr. (June 13, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Hermon E. Hasseltine will accompany the 1st and 2d Battalions, 2d Inf., from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Camp Perry, Ohio, July 1. (June 4, D. Lakes.)

Contract Surg. Morris J. Hansen from duty in the Philippines, to San Francisco, for further orders. (June 16, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William H. Thomas, H.C., having reported,

will proceed to Camp Daraga, Albay, for duty. (May 1, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class George C. Van Sickle, H.C., Camp Stotsenburg, will be sent to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation. (April 29, Phil. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of paymasters are ordered: Capt. Frank D. Ely from duty in Denver, Colo., and will proceed to San Francisco and take transport to sail about Aug. 5, 1908, for the Philippine Islands for duty. Capt. Earl C. Carnahan from duty in the Philippine Islands, and will proceed on the first available transport sailing from Manila after the arrival at that place of Captain Ely to San Francisco, and upon arrival will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (June 13, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Edwin R. Stuart, C.E., will transfer his present duties and the funds and property pertaining thereto temporarily to Lieut. Col. Dan C. Kingman, C.E., at Savannah, Ga., in time to enable him to comply with this order. Captain Stuart will repair to Washington at the proper time and report in person to the Chief of Engineers for consultation, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed to San Francisco and take the transport to sail from that place on or about Aug. 5, 1908, for Manila, for duty, as assistant to the chief engineer of 1st Division, in charge of military surveys in the Philippine Islands. (June 12, W.D.)

First Lieut. William G. Caples, C.E., in addition to his other duties is detailed as assistant to the engineer of the 7th and 8th Lighthouse Districts. (June 16, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: Major Kenneth Morton is relieved from duty as inspector of ordnance at the works of the American and British Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport, Conn., to take effect July 1, 1908, and will then proceed to Springfield, Mass., for duty. Col. Frank Baker from duty at the Springfield Armory, Mass., to take effect upon the arrival at that armory of Major Morton, and will then proceed to Bridgeport, Conn., take station at that place, and assume the duties of inspector of ordnance at the works of the American and British Manufacturing Co. (June 13, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: Capt. James B. Dillard is relieved from duty at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., July 1, 1908, and will then repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for duty in the Ordnance Department, and will then proceed to the Springfield Armory, Mass., to take effect July 1, 1908, and will then proceed to Philadelphia (Frankford Arsenal), for duty. Major Samuel Hof from duty at the Frankford Arsenal, to take effect upon the arrival at that arsenal of Captain Phillips, and will then proceed to Rock Island, Ill., for duty. Capt. Charles M. Allen from duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y., July 1, 1908, and will then proceed to Philadelphia (Frankford Arsenal), for duty. Capt. William P. Platts and Guy E. Carleton and 1st Lieut. Lloyd P. Horsfall from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., July 1, 1908, and will then proceed to Watertown, Mass., for duty. 1st Lieut. Richard C. Burleson from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., July 1, 1908, and will then proceed to Watervliet, N.Y., for duty. 1st Lieut. Charles A. Meals from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., July 1, 1908, and will then proceed to Springfield, Mass., for duty. (June 13, W.D.)

Corpl. of Ord. David C. Jenkins upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (June 15, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Sidney O. Logan (appointed June 9, 1908, from Q.M. sergeant, 93d Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Stevens, will be sent to Jacksonville Barracks, La., for duty. (June 16, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Richard C. Waterman, jr. (appointed June 9, 1908, from Q.M. sergeant, Co. M, 1st Inf.), upon arrival at Vancouver Barracks from the Philippine Islands will be sent to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (June 16, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Frank Deeds (appointed June 10, 1908, from first sergeant, Co. H, 10th Inf.), now at Fort Davis, Alaska, will be sent to Fort Mackenzie for duty. (June 16, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure, Signal Corps, from treatment at Fort Riley, and will return to his proper station. (June 11, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. George J. Kelly and Sergt. William H. Horne, Signal Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (June 2, D. Cal.)

First Class Sergt. George Clark, Signal Corps, having reported, is assigned to duty as operator in charge of the telegraph office at Governors Island, N.Y. (June 15, D.E.)

First Class Sergt. Charles F. Roberts, Signal Corps, will proceed from Seattle, Wash., to Juneau, Alaska, for duty as telegraph operator at that station. (June 8, D. Col.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are hereby announced: To be sergeant: Pvt. Chester B. Mulkins (formerly sergeant, Signal Corps), to date June 16, 1908. To be corporals: First Class Privs. Vincent Geoghan, William B. Gilbert, Rogers Whit and Walter H. Haines to date June 16, 1908. (June 16, Signal Office.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for two months is granted Major William C. Brown, 3d Cav. He is authorized to leave the division about May 12, 1908, and proceed to the United States via Europe. Major Brown on expiration of leave will join his regiment. (May 6, Phil. D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Capt. George V. H. Moseley, 5th Cav., will proceed at the proper time to Chicago, Ill., for duty to accompany the 1st Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, on a practice march for a period of ten days, beginning July 20, 1908. (June 13, W.D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect on or about July 5, 1908, is granted Capt. Nathaniel F. McClure, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (June 4, D. Colo.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Second Lieut. James A. Shannon, 7th Cav., upon his arrival at San Francisco, will join his regiment at Fort Riley, Kas. (June 17, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 15, 1908, is granted Capt. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav. (June 12, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Henry S. Terrell, 10th Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from recruiting duty. (June 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. William F. H. Godson, 10th Cav., is detailed for duty at the maneuver camp at Fort Riley, and will report to Brig. Gen. John B. Kerr, Fort Riley, Kas., for duty until Sept. 1, 1908, when he will return to his proper station. (June 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles R. Mayo, 10th Cav., is detailed for military mapping duty, with station in Manila. He will proceed to Meycauayan, Bulacan, for duty. (April 30, Phil. D.)

Major George H. Sands, 10th Cav., will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation for a period of one month. (May 6, Phil. D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th Cav., is extended one month. (June 12, W.D.)

ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

First Sergt. Gustav Bonits, Battery E, 1st Field Art., upon receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (June 11, W.D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 49, Feb. 28, 1908, W.D., as re-

late to Capt. Charles C. Palis, 2d Field Art., is revoked. (June 17, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for four months, to take effect upon his return to duty, is granted 1st Lieut. Chester H. Loop, C.A.C., sick in Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (June 8, D. Cal.)

Capt. William P. Pence, C.A.C., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (June 13, W.D.)

Leave for one month, effective about June 30, 1908, is granted Chaplain Walter Marvine, C.A.C. (June 12, D.E.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Henry M. Merriam, C.A.C. (June 11, D.E.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: 1st Lieut. Walter M. Wilhelm is relieved from assignment to the 52d Co., and is placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of New Bedford, for temporary duty until June 30, 1908. 1st Lieut. Louis C. Brinton, Jr., is transferred from the 37th Co. to the 52d Co. He will join the company to which transferred. (June 12, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will proceed during the month of July, 1908, to the works of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., for instruction purposes: Major Clint C. Hearn, Capt. William R. Smith, Major Eugene T. Wilson, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Totten, N.Y., to the Canal Zone, for duty in charge of commissary. (June 16, W.D.)

Leave for five days is granted Lieut. Col. William R. Hamilton, C.A.C., recruiting officer, to take effect about July 6, 1908. (June 17, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Le Roy Bartlett, C.A.C., to take effect about Aug. 1, 1908. (June 17, W.D.)

George H. McManus, James M. Williams, Edwin Landon, Elmer J. Wallace, Edward Carpenter and Homer B. Grant. (June 15, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Charles Davenport, junior grade, C.A.C. (appointed June 5, 1908, from sergeant, 95th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Hancock, N.J., will be sent to Fort McHenry, Md., for duty. (June 12, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Angus G. Walden, junior grade, C.A.C., Fort McHenry, Md., will be sent to Manila on the first available transport. (June 12, W.D.)

Engr. William C. Grace, C.A.C. (appointed June 10, 1908, from private, C.A.C., unassigned), now at the School of Sumner Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty. (June 13, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNAGLE.

Major Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf., to proceed at the proper time to the camp of instruction, Pine Camp, Jefferson county, N.Y., and report in person on July 1, 1908, upon the conclusion of which Major Noble will join his regiment. (June 11, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, 1st Inf., with permission to return to the U.S. via Europe, and to leave the division on or about June 1, 1908. (April 23, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days is granted Capt. Francis E. Lacey, jr., 1st Inf., to take effect on or about July 1, 1908. (June 16, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for one month, to take effect June 30, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Alfred J. Booth, 2d Inf., Fort Assiniboine. (June 8, D.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Second Lieut. Lewis C. Rockwell, 3d Inf., Presidio of Monterey, will upon completion of the course of instruction at the School of Musketry, proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (June 3, D. Cal.)

Capt. James W. McAndrew, 3d Inf., is detailed as camp Q.M. and assistant to the chief Q.M. at maneuver camp, American Lake, Wash. (June 2, D. Cal.)

Coms. Sergt. Patrick Kaine, 3d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 16, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Robert W. Barnett, 3d Inf., to take effect upon his relief from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (July 17, W.D.)

Capt. Robert W. Barnett, 3d Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (June 17, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., now on leave at South Manchester, Conn., will proceed to the camp of instruction, Pine Camp, for temporary duty during the encampment. (June 16, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

First Lieut. Daniel A. Nolan, 5th Inf., will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., via Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty at the latter post. (June 12, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Keith S. Gregory, 6th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (June 13, D.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Capt. Alexander T. Ovenshine, 7th Inf., is temporarily attached to the Signal Corps of the Army, to take effect July 1, 1908, and will proceed about that date from Fort Leavenworth to the maneuver camp at Chickamauga Park, Ga., for duty as Signal Corps umpire during the period of the encampment. (June 11, W.D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. James B. Allison, 7th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth. (June 17, W.D.)

The enlisted personnel of the machine gun platoon of the 7th Infantry, with all the material and property pertaining thereto, is transferred from Fort Brady to Fort Wayne, Mich., and will be sent to that post for assignment to the 1st Battalion, 7th Inf. (June 4, D. Lakes.)

First Sergt. George W. Benson, Co. A, 7th Inf., upon receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (June 11, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Major Robert C. Van Vliet, 10th Inf., will proceed from Fort Liscum, Alaska, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., as competitor in northern competition. (June 4, D. Cal.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

Second Lieut. Donald J. McLachlan, 14th Inf., detailed on topographical survey duty, will proceed to Bocaue, Bulacan, for duty. (May 4, Phil. D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 139, June 13, 1908, W.D., as directs 2d Lieut. Alva Lee, 15th Inf., to report on July 13, 1908, at Washington Barracks, is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Lee to report in person without delay at Washington Barracks for temporary duty. (June 15, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Capt. Munroe McFarland, 18th Inf., will proceed at the proper time to the camp of instruction at Pine Camp, Jefferson county, N.Y., for duty during the encampment. (June 11, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Hans O. Olson, 18th Inf., now in Manila, will proceed to Imus, Cavite, for duty. (April 29, Phil. D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Major Wendell L. Simpson, 19th Inf., will proceed to New York city, and report to the purchasing commissary, New York city, for such duty as may be found necessary, and to Major Carroll A. Devoe, Q.M., for duty pertaining to the purchase of supplies for the Panama Railroad Company and Isthmian Canal Commission. (June 16, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Second Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, is attached to the School of Musketry at that post for duty. (June 5, D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Edward W. McCaskey, 21st Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (June 4, D. Colo.)

First Sergt. Henry Cooney, Co. B, 21st Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 16, W.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about June 20, 1908, is granted Capt. Laurence A. Curtis, 22d Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (June 8, D. Cal.)

The following officers are designated as special disbursing agents of the Pay Department for the posts specified after their respective names: 2d Lieut. Charles B. Moore, 22d Inf., Fort Egbert, Alaska; 2d Lieut. Edward E. McCammon, 22d Inf., Fort Gibbon, Alaska. (June 15, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. O. SHARPE.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. George S. Goodale, 23d Inf., to take effect on or about Aug. 15, 1908. (June 13, W.D.)

Capt. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 23d Inf., is detailed to enter the class at the Army School of the Line, and will report at Fort Leavenworth on Aug. 15, 1908, for duty accordingly. (June 11, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Par. 4, S.O. 130, these headquarters, June 6, 1908, granting Capt. Ernest B. Goss, 24th Inf., sick leave for one month, is revoked. (June 16, D.E.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford, jr., 24th Inf., is extended ten days. (June 15, D.E.)

First Lieut. Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf., a member of the Philippine Division rifle team of 1908, having expressed a desire to compete in the Army rifle competition, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., about July 15. (June 11, D.E.)

Sergt. Major William J. Williams, 24th Inf., a distinguished marksman, and Q.M. Sergt. George W. Winston, Co. B, 24th Inf., members of the Philippine Division rifle team of 1908, having expressed a desire to compete in the Army rifle competition, will be sent about July 15, 1908, to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (June 11, D.E.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Second Lieut. Harry G. Leckie, 26th Inf., having been examined by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a first lieutenant of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a first lieutenant of Infantry is announced to date from Nov. 24, 1907. (June 11, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Irving J. Carr, 28th Inf., to take effect after he is relieved from duty at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth. (June 11, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Benjamin F. McClellan, 28th Inf., Guinea, will proceed to Camp Columbia, Havana, for observation and treatment. (June 5, A.C.P.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Second Lieut. Edgar L. Field, 30th Inf., will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for duty, relieving 2d Lieut. James A. Ulio, 1st Inf., who will proceed to Manila and join his regiment. (May 4, Phil. D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The following officers, now on leave, will report in person to the C.O. of the posts designated, respectively, for examination as to their fitness for promotion, and return to the respective commands: 1st Lieut. Julian De Court, P.S., Washington Barracks, D.C.; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Moore, P.S., Columbus Barracks, O.; 1st Lieut. Peter Courtney, P.S., Fort Jay, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. David J. Gilmer, P.S., Fort Caswell, N.C. (June 12, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Henry Rodgers, P.S., with permission to visit the United States, and to leave the division on or about July 1, 1908. (April 24, Phil. D.)

Leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. Julius C. Le Sage, P.S., with permission to visit the United States, and to leave the division on or about June 15, 1908. (April 23, Phil. D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Second Lieut. Alva Lee, recently appointed from civil life with rank from June 9, 1908, is assigned to the 15th Infantry. Lieutenant Lee will report in person on July 13, 1908, to the C.O., Washington Barracks, for temporary duty not exceeding five days, and will then join the company to which he may be assigned. (June 13, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Second Lieut. Edward J. Moran, 27th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank Nov. 24, 1907, assigned to 22d Inf.

Second Lieut. John R. McGinness, 6th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank Dec. 5, 1907, assigned to 6th Inf.

Second Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank Dec. 11, 1907, assigned to 20th Inf.

Second Lieut. Frederick F. Black, 10th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank Dec. 23, 1907, assigned to 10th Inf.

Second Lieut. James M. Hobson, jr., 27th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank Dec. 23, 1907, assigned to 21st Inf.

Second Lieut. David H. Bower, 12th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank Dec. 28, 1907, assigned to 11th Inf.

Second Lieut. Hiram M. Cooper, 10th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank Jan. 1, 1908, assigned to 21st Inf.

Second Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank Jan. 27, 1908, assigned to 27th Inf.

Second Lieut. Louis Solélie, 16th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank Feb. 13, 1908, assigned to 17th Inf.

Second Lieut. Charles M. Blackford, 6th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank March 5, 1908, assigned to 18th Inf.

Second Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, 16th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank March 8, 1908, assigned to 21st Inf.

Second Lieut. Desher Whiteing, 9th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank March 14, 1908, assigned to 5th Inf.

Second Lieut. Guillelmus V. Heldt, 6th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank March 14, 1908, assigned to 8th Inf.

Second Lieut. Samuel J. Sutherland, 13th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank March 14, 1908, assigned to 21st Inf.

Second Lieut. Edmund B. Iglehart, 3d Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank March 14, 1908, assigned to 3d Inf.

Second Lieut. Emory S. Adams, 14th Inf., promoted first lieutenant, rank March 15, 1908, assigned to 15th Inf.

Lieutenants Moran, McGinness, Nelly and Iglehart will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Lieutenants Black and Cooper will be assigned to companies and stations by their respective regimental commanders and will join the stations to which assigned upon their arrival at Seattle, Wash., with the 10th Infantry.

Lieutenants Hobson, Bower, Solélie, Blackford, Boswell, Whiteing and Heldt will report by telegraph to their respective regimental commanders for assignment and will join stations to which they may be assigned.

Lieutenant Miller will be assigned to a company and station by his regimental commander and will join the station upon the expiration of his present leave.

Lieutenant Adams will be assigned to a company and station by his regimental commander and will join the station to which he may be assigned. (June 15, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

At the request of the governor of Oklahoma: Major William Black, retired, with his consent is detailed for duty with the organized militia of Oklahoma. (June 13, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Beverly C. Daly from the 13th Inf. to the 21st Inf. 1st Lieut. Samuel J. Sutherland from the 21st Inf. to the 13th Inf. Lieutenant Sutherland will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (June 15, W.D.)

The following transfers to take effect this date are ordered: 1st Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce from the 13th Cav., to the 6th Cav. 1st Lieut. Olney Place from the 6th Cav. to the 13th Cav. The officers named will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders, and will join the troops to which assigned. (June 12, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Otho W. B. Farr, 5th Field Art.; Capt. Arthur R. Kerwin, Q.M., 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles F. Thompson, 13th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, June 17, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergt. Anthony Thomas, Co. M, 2d Battalion of Engrs., for the position of ordnance sergeant, U.S. Army. (June 9, D. Mo.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Nathan K. Averill, 7th Cav.; Capt. Louis T. Boisseau, 6th Field Art., and 2d Lieut. Winn Blair, 7th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., June 17, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergt. Robert Sigmund, Troop G, 7th Cav., for the position of ordnance sergeant, U.S. Army. (June 9, D. Mo.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Percy M. Kessler, Capt. Ellison L. Gilmer, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Edward E. Farnsworth, C.A.C., will meet at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to examine into the qualifications of Corpl. Anthony Buschman, 84th Co., C.A.C., for appointment as sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C. (June 12, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Walter H. Chatfield, 27th Inf.; Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., and 1st Lieut. William B. Gracie, 27th Inf., O.D., is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, June 16, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. John Bieble, Troop A, 13th Cav., with a view to appointment as ordnance sergeant. (June 8, D. Lakes.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ariz., June 11, 1908, for the examination of Sergt. Charles J. McDonald, Co. C, 16th Inf., for the position of post ordnance sergeant. Detail for the board: Major James K. Thompson, 16th Inf.; Capt. Mark Wheeler, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph A. Atkins, 16th Inf. (June 8, D.T.)

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco June 6, 1908. Detail for the court: Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Adam Slaker, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. Frederick Marsh, C.A.C.; Major Elisha S. Benton, C.A.C.; Major Gustave W. S. Stevens, C.A.C.; Capt. Frederic H. Sargent, 8th Inf.; Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav.; James F. Brady, C.A.C.; Thomas G. Ashburn, C.A.C.; Richard H. McMaster, 1st Field Art.; John W. C. Abbott, C.A.C.; Alden Trotter, C.A.C.; Raymond H. Fenner, C.A.C.; Edwin G. Davis, C.A.C., judge advocate. (June 4, D. Cal.)

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

Company A, Signal Corps, consisting of Capt. A. S. Cowan, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. V. D. Dixon, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. A. Wiczorek, Signal Corps, seventy enlisted men and the necessary animals and field equipment, will proceed on June 26, 1908, to Chickamauga Park, Ga., reporting upon arrival to the commanding general, camp of instruction at that point for duty. (Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 12.)

First Lieut. William N. Hughes, jr., Sig. Corps, will transfer all property and funds for which he may be accountable as commanding officer of Co. A, Signal Corps, to Capt. A. S. Cowan, 20th Inf. Lieutenant Hughes will stand relieved from duty at the Army Signal School on Aug. 1, 1908, and will comply with the requirements of Par. 1, S.O. 102, W.D., dated April 30, 1908.

ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

The following officers are designated to take the course at the Army War College, Washington, D.C., during the ensuing year: Lieut. Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, 2d Inf.; Lieut. Col. David J. Rumbough, 1st Field Art.; Majors Walter K. Wright, 8th Inf.; Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf.; Henry C. Hodges, jr., 1st Inf.; Guy Carleton, 4th Cav.; Alfred M. Hunter, C.A.C.; Waldo E. Ayer, 9th Inf.; Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C.; Capt. Benjamin B. Buck, 16th Inf.; Benjamin A. Fournier, 6th Inf.; Powell Clayton, jr., 11th Cav.; Harry H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf.; George E. Thorne, 24th Inf.

Lieutenant Colonels Chubb and Rumbough, Majors Barth, Hodges, Hunter and Hearn, and Captains Clayton, Tebbetts and Thorne will report to the president of the Army War College, Washington, not later than Aug. 25, 1908, for duty accordingly. Majors Wright, Carleton and Ayer and Captains Buck and Fournier will report in person to the commandant of the Army Staff College at Fort Leavenworth on Aug. 25, 1908, for temporary duty for two months, upon the completion of which they will proceed to Washington and report in person to the president of the Army War College not later than Nov. 1, 1908, for duty. (June 17, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Troops will proceed to the Ohio state range at Camp Perry, Ottawa county, Ohio, as follows: Headquarters, band, and 1st and 2d Battalions, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky., will proceed to Camp Perry, by rail, July 1, engage in their target practice in time to finish by Aug. 7, 1908, and then remain on range duty during the National Match. Companies D and G, 7th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., will proceed to Camp Perry, by rail, after the return of the command participating in the camp of instruction at Chickamauga Park, Ga., and not later than Aug. 20, 1908, for range duty during the national match. (June 4, D. Lakes.)

Cook Bryan Smyth, Military Academy detachment of Army service men, Quartermaster's Department, upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (June 13, W.D.)

The promotion of 2d Lieut. Gilbert H. Stewart and John M. Gilbert, Infantry, detailed first lieutenants in the Ordnance Department, to first lieutenants of Infantry, with rank from Nov. 24, 1907, is announced. (June 15, W.D.)

Sergt. John F. Kniffin, Military Academy detachment of Army service men, Q.M.D., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (June 15, W.D.)

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, June 15, 1908.
The Adjutant General, Washington:
Following deaths occurred since last report:
Drowned, body recovered, Charlie H. Harrison, 35th Co., Coast Art., June 7.
Suicide, Max Reinhardt, Co. C, 4th Inf., June 12.
Pneumonia, Odo Dunning, Co. L, 25th Inf., June 5.
Killed by electric car, William Greenaway, Co. F, 26th Inf., May 31.
Drowned, body recovered, John Noe, Co. K, 26th Inf., May 1.
Suicide, Ralph Greive, Co. C, 29th Inf., June 10.
WESTON.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left Honolulu June 16 for Manila.
CROOK—Sails for Alaska about June 20.
DIX—Left Honolulu June 2 for Manila.
INGALLS—At Newport News.
KILPATRICK—Arrived at Havana June 19.
LOGAN—At San Francisco.
MCLELLAN—At New York.
MEADE—At Newport News.
SHERIDAN—Left Manila June 15.
SHERMAN—Arrived at Astoria June 13.
SUMNER—At Newport News.
THOMAS—At San Francisco. Sails for Manila July 6.
WARREN—At Manila.
SEWARD—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—Lieut. Paul Hurst, temporary, relieving Capt. H. W. Stamford, sick, at Seattle, Wash.
LISCOM—Lieut. W. M. Goodale, in Philippine waters.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. At Boston, Mass. Address Army building, New York.
ZAFIRO—Army cable storehouse, Bremerton, Washington. The Zafiro is to be turned over to the Q.D.

TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The following schedule of the sailing of transports between Newport News, Va., and Havana, Cuba, to Dec. 22, 1908, is published:

Leave Newport News—July 1, July 15, Aug. 1, Aug. 15, Sept. 1, Sept. 15, Oct. 1, Oct. 15, Oct. 31, Nov. 14, Dec. 1, Dec. 15.
Leave Havana—June 22, July 7, July 22, Aug. 7, Aug. 22, Sept. 7, Sept. 22, Oct. 7, Oct. 22, Nov. 7, Nov. 23, Dec. 7, Dec. 22.

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The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba

MAJ. GEN. H. S. HAWKINS, U.S.V., Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Pres.

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The National Guard are equipped with better rifles than the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. The former, like the Army, has the Model 1903, while the Navy continues to use the Krag. Naval authorities would be glad to change to new rifle, but there is no money available. It would cost one million dollars to equip the Navy and Marine Corps with new Springfields, and as Congress did not appropriate money and no other fund is available these branches of the Service will continue to use Krags. The teams from the Navy, Marine Corps and Naval Academy, which will shoot in the National Matches at Camp Perry, will use new rifles, the Navy Department having purchased a hundred from the War Department, to be used in the trials now in progress and in the matches. The Naval Militia will not be equipped with the new Army rifles for some time to come. They cannot be equipped from the regular fund available and the total appropriation for the Naval Militia is only one hundred thousand dollars, which must be divided among nineteen organizations according to their strength.

A correspondent in another column calls attention to the confusion of salutes to the national anthem in the Philippines. If soldiers are muddled on this point audiences in the National Guard armories may be excused for some of the uncalled for honors they often pay to other tunes. Often in New York city armories, when the colors are dismissed with ceremony and the band plays "Rally Round the Flag" or "Hail Columbia," the spectators will rise with a mistaken idea that any patriotic air requires the same salute that is to be given to the

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"Star Spangled Banner." The reviewing officer and his staff are thus put in an awkward position; if they remain seated they seem to be lacking in respect, so often to avoid even the appearance of that they rise with the public. Armory audiences should see that by giving salutes to other tunes, the honoring of the national anthem in the same way loses all distinction.

A word for an adequate navy was spoken by Senator Lodge in his speech on taking the chair as permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention at Chicago, on June 17, when he said: "We mean to have a navy worthy of the American name. We seek peace and friendship with all the nations, but alliance with none. Yet we have no intention of being a 'hermit nation.' The great services of the President to the world's peace will be continued by the party which he has led. We are a party fit to rule and govern, to legislate and administer, and not a fortuitous collection of atoms, whose only form of thought or motion is to oppose. Above all, we are true to our traditions and to our past—true now, as we were in the days of Lincoln."

A meeting was held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on June 17, between the representatives of West Point and Annapolis and the University of Pennsylvania. A three years' agreement was signed under which the annual football game is to be played in 1908, 1909 and 1910 at Franklin Field. The seats are to be divided as usual. It is hoped that by a plan under consideration the seating capacity of the field may be increased by four or five thousand seats. The date for this year is Saturday, Nov. 28.

Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., of the Isthmian Canal Commission, has been appointed by the President one of the delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress to be held in Santiago, Chili, in December of this year.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1908.

MR. TAFT NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

The choice by the Republican National Convention, at Chicago this week, of William Howard Taft as their candidate for the Presidency reduces the chances the Services are taking in a change of administration on the 4th of next March, and creates a strong probability that they will have at the head of the government for the next four years a man concerning whose methods and policies there need be no speculation. If elected Mr. Taft will enter upon his high office with a better equipment for his work than any of his predecessors has had. His training as a lawyer and his experience as a judge have given him distinct views as to the duties and responsibilities of a President administering civil affairs while his experience as Secretary of War has made him acquainted with the nature and routine of a President's duties as Commander-in-Chief. No man is better equipped to deal with those perplexing questions involved in the direction of affairs in the Philippines and the Canal Zone and incidentally in Cuba; questions which are not strictly domestic nor yet wholly foreign.

Mr. Taft is on record as to the Army, and some conclusions as to his treatment of the Navy may be formed from that record. It would be impossible to find a man who has had so large an experience as Mr. Taft in executive administration and who is at the same time so well equipped with brains, common sense, and good feeling, and who is guided by such high ideals of public duty and public responsibility. But he is not yet President and we wait to hear what the Democrats will say at Denver next week, and then what verdict will be passed by the country next November upon the action of the conventions of the two great parties into which the country is divided. Democratic or Republican, officers and men of the Services will render loyal and cheerful obedience to whoever is set over them by the decree of the country, expressing its wishes through the constitutional method of the ballot.

The scene was a memorable one at the office of Secretary Taft on Thursday, when the news came of his nomination on the first ballot. With the Secretary were Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Bell, wife of the Chief of Staff, the Secretary's son, Charles, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards, Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington and Mrs. Garlington, Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray and Gen. R. S. Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War. In the adjoining room were a hundred or more Army and Navy officers, department officials and newspaper men. The Secretary scanned closely all day the bulletins handed him by his secretary, Mr. Carpenter, and every step of the day's doings in the great convention a thousand miles away was instantly known by Mr. Taft and his friends. When the news came that the convention was finally voting, breathless silence prevailed, and when it was apparent that a majority of the delegates had voted for Taft, the company gave a mighty shout which was the first intimation to the Secretary that the eventful moment had come that made him the candidate of a great party for the highest office in the land. He was at once warmly congratulated by Mrs. Taft and those about him. Secretary Root came over from the State Department and joined with the many officers and officials present in extending his congratulations. Mr. Taft took everything in his customary jolly way, smiled on everyone and said "thank you" to all, as each grasped his hand heartily in token of the pleasure felt at his success. A few minutes after the news came Secretary Taft and General Bell mounted their horses and rode down to the War College, Secretary Root, General Wotherspoon and General Edwards following in an automobile to take part in an inspection of the great school as it closed its first year in the new building. Secretary Root was especially interested, as the War College was his conception, while Secretary of War, and the presence there on such a day of the two great Secretaries of War who had together contributed

so much to the founding and upbuilding of the college was made distinctly noteworthy as an historical occurrence.

Secretary Taft, who was nominated for President by the Republican National Convention, tendered his resignation as Secretary of War at a Cabinet meeting Friday, June 19, to take effect June 30. Luke E. Wright, formerly Governor General of the Philippines, was appointed Secretary of War to succeed Mr. Taft, who left Washington at 4 o'clock, June 18, for his home in Cincinnati. The appointment of Mr. Wright is in accordance with the prediction we made some weeks ago.

James Schoolcraft Sherman, of Utica, N.Y., Representative in Congress, was on Friday chosen on the first ballot as a candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. Taft.

THE MEANING OF IMPERIALISM.

Has the doom of small nations sounded, and does the present trend toward colonial dependencies, denominated "imperialism," foreshadow the day of great nations? Out of this is there to grow ultimately a consolidation of the few great nations that shall bring about the universal brotherhood of man, sung of by poet and dreamed of by seer? Behind this wave of imperialism is there, not the sinister visage of malignant fate, but the smiling countenance of a benign providence? Such reflections come to one who reads the address delivered by Lord Curzon in Birmingham, England, before the Birmingham and Midland Institute, on "The True Imperialism." Lord Curzon traces the growth of the British Empire, not out of the hotbeds of viciousness, crime and rapacity, but out of the high moral purposes and lofty aspirations of men behind whom worked unseen the great forces that are destined to uplift the human race.

"If Russian expansion," he asks, "is capable of being regarded as Caesarism, what is to be said of the Empire-building phase upon which America, the most democratic and hitherto the least imperial of all countries, has entered? Circumstances have proved too strong for the Americans. The same impulse that carried them early in the last century to the Rockies and the Pacific, now that the continent has filled up, is driving them further afield. It has compelled them to lay hands upon the Samoan and Sandwich groups in the open Pacific, to assume charge of Porto Rico as they will ultimately have to assume charge of Cuba, to clutch at the Isthmus of Panama, and in the case of the Philippines to stretch out their hands even to the shores of Asia.

"If then, even in the case of a nation where there is so little of the instinct of militarism or aggrandizement as America, the country is found heading straight toward an imperial destiny, is not the conclusion inevitable that she is merely obeying a general law, and that Providence, once pronounced to be on the side of the big battalions, is now found to be on the side of the big nations? In Europe the same lesson is taught by Germany, which has repudiated Bismarck's warnings against over-seas adventure; by Italy, which has barely achieved national consolidation before she starts forth upon external expansion; and by France, the growth of whose Colonial Empire is only second to that of our own. Japan has been swept into the same vortex and cannot resist the inexorable compulsion. If the doom of small nations has not sounded, at least the day of great nations seems to have dawned."

Considering the theories regarding the rise and growth of the British Empire, Lord Curzon discusses the two most in vogue: First, that the Empire has been built up by wicked and unscrupulous men; second, that it was acquired in a fit of absence of mind instead of as the result of farseeing statesmanship. As to the viciousness of the men behind the movement toward imperialism he finds nothing in history to justify such a belief. In India—and Lord Curzon with his experience as viceroy has had exceptional opportunities for the necessary research—after a careful examination, no case, he maintains, can be made out against Clive or Warren Hastings, and the men who have added most to the Empire in India have been men with clean hands and a high moral purpose. The men who have carried forward the British Empire had moral virtues, a spirit of humanity, and an almost puritanical fervor, rather than the qualities of the filibuster or the bandit.

The assumption that the Empire was blundered into is directly opposed to the concentrated purpose of the many master minds that have wrought for the true imperialism. The advance has often been fortuitous, blunders have sometimes brought the richest triumphs, but always in the background have been working powerful forces, the spirit of enterprise inherent in the race. Hastings and Wellesley foresaw an India far different from the India of the counting house. Rhodes conceived a British Africa stretching from the northern to the southern seas. The empire, then, is the result, "not of an accident or a series of accidents, but of an instinct, that ineradicable and divinely implanted impulse which has sent the Englishman forth into the uttermost parts of the earth, and made him there the parent of new societies and the architect of unpremeditated creations."

Passing to the results of this empire building, Lord Curzon finds that wherever this empire has extended its borders, misery and oppression, anarchy and destitution, superstition and bigotry have been replaced by peace, justice, prosperity, humanity and freedom of thought, speech and action. This is truer of Anglo-Saxon ex-

pansion than any other, though he does not confine the claim to the British Empire.

The attempt to identify imperialism with militarism seems to Lord Curzon almost a joke, seeing that recruits are obtained for the limited army with the utmost difficulty, when the soldier's uniform is not a source of pride, but quite the reverse, when the government has to be kicked and cuffed into a war. However, he wishes the country were more militarist than it is, "for I hold compulsory training to be of the essence of citizenship, and I think that our empire will very likely break down some day unless it be applied."

"The empire of the future, if it is to continue, must rest upon a democratic basis and must satisfy democratic ideals. That democracies will have the sense and insight to understand empire and to incorporate it in their political formulas I entertain no doubt," says Lord Curzon. "Incidentally they will find in it an invaluable antidote to the parochialism that is the bane of domestic politics and the insularity that hampers smaller states. The Empire is still only in a fluid and transitional formation; it has yet to be welded into a great world state. I look forward to the day when the Sovereign will visit his dominion in person and hold his court in Calcutta or Quebec. Eighteen hundred years ago the enlightened Roman Emperor Hadrian overran his vast dominions from Carlisle to Damascus, with results that left an enduring and beneficent mark on the Roman Empire. What he did then ought not to be more difficult now, and will become easier in the future. In empire we have found not merely the key to glory and wealth, but the call to duty and the means of service to mankind. Empire can be achieved with satisfaction or maintained with advantage, only provided it has a moral basis. To the people of the mother state it must be a discipline, an inspiration, and a faith. To the people of the circumference, it must be more than a flag or a name, it must give them what they cannot otherwise or elsewhere enjoy; not merely justice or order, or material prosperity, but the sense of partnership in a great idea, the consecrating influence of a lofty purpose. I think it must be because in the heart of British endeavor there has burned this spark of heavenly flame that Providence has hitherto so richly blessed our undertakings. If it is extinguished or allowed to die our Empire will have no more life than a corpse from which the spirit has lately fled, and like a corpse will moulder."

Those who cast their eyes over the pages of American history in a thoughtful spirit will find many analogies to confirm the position taken by Lord Curzon. "Empire" does not necessarily imply the gun and sword, or the despot. It may mean the ploughshare and the republic. The steady absorption by the states of the Union of outlying territory ought to be an indication of the operation of some force of which we are not aware, but whose bidding we must not the less inevitably follow. Sitting in a pew at the centennial celebration of Gen. Robert E. Lee's birth in Lexington, Va., in the winter of 1907, we fell to wondering what would have happened if Lee had won. How many warring confederacies might the Confederacy now not be broken into; how many warring Unions might not have split off from the North? So after the service it was pleasant to hear Southerners, born since the war, affirm their satisfaction in the outcome of the struggle and in the perpetuation of this Republic or Empire of democracy, as you may choose to call it. After all, was the South, without knowing it, fighting against this law of consolidation that has taken the name of imperialism, the law that in its own good time sent this nation to free Cuba and Porto Rico, and in the crash of Dewey's guns at Manila shattered monarchy's hold upon the Philippines and set up in oriental waters the beginning of democratic rule? An imperialism that makes for homogeneity, for oneness in ideals in parts remote from the center, that swallows up the petty strifes and spites of little states in the purposes of a world-power may have in it more of the real righteousness that exalteth a nation than is dreamed of by those who find in provincial jealousies and prejudices the mightiest forces for the betterment of mankind.

We regret to find in the Boston Transcript this statement: "Ericsson was not the inventor of the revolving turret. That was the invention of Theodore Timby, who received a royalty on each revolving turret used by our government during the Civil War. Ericsson's great merit was that he devised a type of vessel that would carry Timby's turrets." We regret this not because it can do Ericsson or anybody else any harm, but because we dislike to find a Boston man, and especially a Boston newspaper man, lacking in that accuracy of statement which distinguished George Washington. It is true that Ericsson did not "invent" a revolving turret, nor did he ever claim to have done so, saying: "A house or turret, turning on a pivot for protecting apparatus intended to throw warlike projectiles, is an ancient device; I believe it was known among the Greeks. Thinking back, I cannot find any period of my life at which I did not know of its existence. A ship of war, provided with a turret capable of turning toward any point of the compass, as in the Monitor, is, however, original with me. Many attempts have been made to deprive me of the credit of such a device, but they have all failed." Ericsson's revolving turret, as applied upon a floating superstructure, in combination with other devices, has revolutionized naval warfare. Timby's worthless revolving turret for land defense has never been used anywhere. It is not correct to

say that he received a "royalty" for it. Fearful lest his "claims" might disturb their dealings with the government, Ericsson's business partners, who furnished the money for his monitors, with the timid caution of business men, paid Timby a fixed sum for the control of his "rights." This was done without the knowledge of Ericsson and would never have been done with his consent. If Timby's device was so valuable why has it never been used anywhere? President Lincoln, who looked into the matter at a time when almost any price could be obtained for a valuable warlike invention, would have nothing to do with Timby, and the only recognition he has ever received has been from an occasional newspaper writer making a display of ignorant prejudice in the attempt to establish his claim to superior knowledge.

It has been practically decided by the Navy Board of Construction that the ten destroyers authorized by Congress last session shall be provided with oil-burning furnaces to furnish motor power for turbines. No steam boilers will be installed, and the ten boats will be oil burners pure and simple, a new sort of craft in our Navy, although they have for several years been in use in the British navy. This action follows the extensive and exhaustive experiments made four years ago under charge of Capt. John R. Edwards, who took up the whole problem of oil burning as a source of power and rendered a report on the subject that must be for years to come a standard authority in that line. The use of oil is guaranteed to give far greater speed, save expense, space, increase the motor radius by fifty per cent, and render the craft less conspicuous in the vicinity of an enemy. The action of the Board of Construction will have to be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy for his approval before it can be carried out, but it is believed that the plan will be approved. The appropriation for the new destroyers limits the cost of each to \$800,000. The construction of so many of these boats with oil-burning apparatus will lead to the demand for auxiliary boats or tank steamers to carry fuel for the flotilla of destroyers wherever the latter may cruise. It is not improbable that such fuel will ultimately be used on craft employed in the Philippines and the West Indies and other distant cruising grounds.

The President has ordered 800 additional officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps to proceed at once to the Canal Zone. Beside this reinforcement for the troops now on the Isthmus, there are 300 marines already on board the Tacoma and the Prairie sailing for the disturbed area. They will be placed at various places, a certain number being placed at each polling precinct, if necessary, to prevent fraud. Lieut. Col. Eli K. Cole, U.S.M.C., has been ordered to command the battalion of marines to leave the United States for expeditionary service on the Isthmus of Panama. The New Hampshire, under command of Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, will leave the New York navy yard June 23 with marines on board, and the Idaho, commanded by Capt. S. W. B. Diehl, will leave the Philadelphia Navy Yard June 24. It is expected that they will be able to make the journey in six or seven days at the most, which will place the 800 men at Colon on the eve of the municipal elections, which occur June 28. The Yorktown, which is now on the Central American coast, will be sent down to Panama City to remain till after the elections, while the transport Buffalo, which is now en route to Panama, also will be held there. It is possible that a detachment of marines will be sent down to the Isthmus from the Mare Island and Puget Sound yards.

Commissions will be issued during the coming week to 170 officers of the Army Medical Reserve Corps, embracing former contract surgeons who are eligible under the new medical law to appointment as first lieutenants of the reserve. The list embraces some who served in the Civil War, many who saw active service in the Spanish war and in the Philippines during the insurrection, both in the volunteers and as auxiliaries of the Regular service. No small difficulty has been encountered in determining the relative rank of the various candidates for appointment, as their service has been so varied and extended in some cases. The law is that relative rank must be settled by length of service in the Regular Army or since April 19, 1861, in the volunteer forces, and when periods of service are equal, rank is determined by the standing in competitive examinations, by rank in service when appointed, and by lot. Practically all these methods have come into play in settling the numerous knotty questions that have appeared in the pending appointments. S. T. Weirick, for many years a contract surgeon, has been commissioned as a first lieutenant of the reserve medical corps. Dr. Weirick is one of the oldest medical officers in the country, having had service in the ranks during the Civil War and for nearly two score years in the Medical Department.

It is announced that the Government will spend an additional \$25,000 this year in newspaper advertising for recruits, at the same time decreasing considerably its advertising outlay for monthly magazine space.

The Postmaster General on Wednesday issued orders to the postmasters of the country carrying out the provisions of the last Post-office act in relation to exclusion of anarchistic publications from the mails.

REGULAR AND STATE TROOPS INSTRUCTION.

PINE PLAINS.

The first of the summer's joint maneuvers of Regular and State troops, prescribed by the War Department, began at Pine Plains, N.Y., on June 13, with the arrival there of the different commands in pursuance of orders issued by Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Dept. of the East, who is in command of the camp. Pine Plains is in Jefferson county, a few miles from Watertown. The Regulars came from nine different posts, and some of the detachments made practice marches en route of from 100 to 250 miles. The scheme of work at this camp looked to progressive instruction for the Regulars who are to remain throughout the full period, which closes on July 15. The National Guard organizations, which change with each week, will take part in the instruction coming in the prescribed course.

These Regular troops are at the camp: From Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., four troops, 11th Cav., and three troops, 15th Cav.; Fort Myer, Va., headquarters and three troops, 13th Cav., and Batteries D and E, 3d Field Art.; Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., three companies, 5th Inf.; Fort Jay, N.Y., headquarters and three companies, 12th Inf.; Fort Porter, N.Y., three companies, 12th Inf.; Fort Niagara, N.Y., three companies, 12th Inf.; Madison Barracks, N.Y., headquarters and seven companies, 24th Inf.; Fort Ontario, N.Y., three companies, 24th Inf.; Washington Barracks, D.C., Hospital Corps, one-half company (C).

The detail of National Guard troops for the week of June 15-25 consisted of the 2d, 6th and 8th Regiments and a Signal Corps detail, Massachusetts; Troops B and D, Squadrons A and C, 1st Battery, Field Art., 23d Regiment and Signal Corps detail, New York.

About 12,000 troops will take part in the month's instruction. The camp covers an area of twelve square miles. A spur has been built by the New York Central Railroad to the camp. When the soldiers arrived there for the tour of service, they saw the result of the work of Companies E and F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, which under Major Henry Jervey, U.S.A., had been preparing the grounds. Pumping stations had been built and pipes laid for water, while kitchens and mess shelters had been put up, and camp sites staked out, etc. The buildings erected included field kitchens, mess shelters, and incinerators, and shower baths were ready for use. The water for bathing and washing comes from Hubbard Creek, about half a mile from headquarters, and the drinking water is pumped from the springs used by the village of Philadelphia. In this work of preparation assistance was lent by three companies of the 24th Infantry from Madison Barracks. The mapping of the maneuver ground was done under the direction of Lieut. J. L. Schley, Corps of Engrs.

The strictest precautions have been taken to secure the men's health. Orders forbid drinking from the Black river or bathing in it. The stream has a bad name, as the paper mills dump acids in it. Long ago all fish in it were killed. The use of ice in drinking water is tabooed. The prominence given to night fighting in the Manchu and South African wars has called the attention of military students more than ever to this phase of warfare, and night work forms an important part of the Pine Plains instruction. In a word, these maneuvers include everything connected with the field training of the soldier, in which are embraced the care of the men in the field, sanitation, administration and supply, drills, maneuvers, etc. In the maneuvers the two officers who rank next in seniority to the commanding general will be assigned to commands of all arms, and to each will be presented a statement of the problem that the troops under him are expected to solve. These officers must furnish copies of all orders issued by them and by their subordinates, and Regular Army umpires will watch these commands to see how these orders are executed. In each case a model solution of the problem to be solved will have been worked out in the office of the chief umpire.

Major General Grant has the following officers as his staff: Col. John L. Chamberlain, Insp. Gen.; Major Loyd S. McCormick, Asst. Insp. Gen.; Col. Charles B. Byrne, Chief Surg.; Major Charles E. Woodruff, Sanitary Officer; Capt. A. J. Bowley, Aide, and Capt. William T. Johnston, aide and assistant to Colonel Glenn, the Chief Umpire.

Nothing was more pleasing to the Major General commanding than the successful way his plans for the mobilization of the widely scattered units of a whole division worked out. "On or about noon" was the time specified in orders for the arrival of the various Regular detachments. The first to come in was a squadron from Fort Ethan Allen, a few minutes after ten a.m., June 13, and the last to appear was a battalion of the 12th Infantry from Fort Porter, which arrived at 11:56. Consequently about 2,000 men had been mobilized without a hitch and on schedule time and in fine physical condition. The officers' automobile had arrived the night before, having run 330 miles in nine hours actual time, three hours having been consumed in repairs on the road. West Point, fifty-four miles, was reached in two hours, twenty minutes; Albany at 7:10 p.m., June 11; Utica at 11:39 a.m., June 12, and camp at 6:30 p.m. On June 16 the automobile had a severe test with Colonel Glenn and the chauffeur in the car. It was driven over the dense brush-covered drill ground, over sandy roads, steep hills and rocky roads, finishing in good working order.

All the National Guard organizations arrived Sunday and Monday, June 14 and 15, so that the camp was in full swing Monday. It received an initiatory baptism from the clouds which soaked nearly everyone in the camp. In the middle of the afternoon of Sunday, June 14, a hurricane broke upon the tented city, snapping ropes and stakes and often razing and carrying away canvas. Hail came down in sheets, followed by a blinding rainfall. Clothing and bedding were water soaked. General Grant's tent with others was wrecked, and he had to go to other quarters. At that time all the organizations were in camp. One prominent militia officer of New York city, as he contemplated the soaked contents of his tent, said: "Well, if General Grant intends to make this a temperance camp he's getting it on the water wagon good and early."

The wind played havoc with the money with which Major and Paymr. George T. Holloway was paying off the 12th Infantry. A sixty-mile gust lifted the tent flaps and some bank notes went flying around like the withered leaves of autumn. Some of the money was lost, occasioning the appointment of a board of survey.

The camp is 2,300 yards long and 350 yards wide, and has the shape of a wedge. Within this wedge are thirteen separate camps, one for each organization, subdivided into camps for each branch of the Service, six regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, three batteries of field artillery and two companies of engineers. The quartermaster's camp is near the railroad, with four switches at

his disposal. The bakery of the student bakers is next to the engineers' camp. All the Regulars have their post exchange. The tents occupied by the enlisted men of the Army are conical wall tents, accommodate six men each, and are equipped with gold medal cots. The officers occupy A-shaped tents.

The nature of the drilling grounds shows the hard, practical work that is cut out for the men. They lie east of Hay Hill, the division headquarters, and comprise about fifty square miles of as desolate territory as there is to be found in the Rockies. A large part of the drill area is covered with thick growths of brush, through which the troops make their way. In spots it is open, sun-baked moss covering the soft ground.

That General Grant was determined to enforce his rule against liquor in camp was shown when half a carload of whiskey and other liquid "contraband" arrived at the station on June 16. The Chief Quartermaster quickly learned of the arrival of the prohibited stuff and put a guard over it, later sending it back to the place it came from.

All sorts of schemes are employed to smuggle liquor into camp. Cans supposedly for olives, canned peaches and quinces, have been found to contain whiskey instead.

The magnitude of the drills is very impressive to a civilian onlooker, who never has seen such a camp in operation. Thus the correspondent of the New York Times was inspired by the cavalry exercises of June 16 to write this description: "As they left their camps at seven o'clock this morning for the drill grounds the cavalrymen made a magnificent appearance. The column was nearly two miles long, being headed by a squadron of the 11th Regulars with the troopers from Albany bringing up the rear. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, of the 13th U.S. Cavalry, commanded the brigade, with commands in the following order: 11th, 13th, 15th Regular Cavalry, Squadron A, Squadron C, Troop D, Troop B, of the New York National Guard."

In the exercises of the National Guard troops by themselves, Regular officers, appointed by General Grant, accompany the militia as observers, and report to the Commanding General their opinions as to the work of the Guardsmen. After the first full day's practical work was ended with "taps," June 16, General Grant said he was pleased at the enthusiasm of the men which so quickly followed the depression caused by the storm of Sunday and Monday.

The first battle problem of the camp was up for solution on June 17 when Regular and National Guard cavalry were pitted against each other in mimic conflict. The militia were the "Browns" and the Regulars the "Blues." The former were in command of Major O. B. Bridgman, of Squadron A, and the latter under Major William A. Mercer, 11th Cav. The Browns were on the defensive. The first bivouac of the tour was on June 17, when the men slept in the open.

The Regular Infantry had some hard work the same day, without the co-operation of the militia. A problem in attack and defense, involving the digging of trenches by one force and their capture by another, was the problem. The troops involved were the 12th Infantry, under Major John S. Mallory, the attacking force, and the 24th Regiment of colored troops, under Major S. L. Faison, who had to dig the trenches.

The problem of the attack and defense of a wagon train was worked out June 18. The "brown" army conveying the train was in command of Lieut. Col. W. H. C. Bowen. Major J. T. Dickman, in command of the "blues," brought on an "attack" at 9 a.m. In the afternoon all of the troops marched under sealed orders to bivouac at their stations preparatory to illustrating the next day a problem in advance guard action. Gen. E. P. Clark, M.V.M., commanded the "brown" army, composed of the 24th U.S. Infantry, the 2d and 6th Mass. Inf., a squadron from the 11th and one from the 15th Cavalry, and Squadron C, of Brooklyn. The 1st Battery, from Manhattan, in command of Capt. John F. O'Ryan, will form the artillery.

The National Guard to be in camp June 26-July 5 are 2d Regiment and Signal Corps detail, New Hampshire; 1st Regiment, Hospital Corps, band, Signal Corps detail, Vermont; 1st Troop, Cavalry, 1st Regiment, Signal Corps detail, New Jersey.

PEEKSKILL, N.Y.

The state camp of New York at Peekskill was opened on June 13 by the 69th Regiment, under command of Col. Edward Duffy, 623 strong, which soon had the tentage erected and were nicely settled in camp. The camp ground was as usual prepared for the opening by Gen. J. G. Story, who has received many compliments for its fine condition. Much work has been done since last year, and the available area for military purposes considerably increased.

A detail from the 2d Battery fires the morning and evening gun, and the band of the 2d Regiment, of Troy, furnishes the music. The officers on duty at post headquarters are Gen. C. F. Roe, Gen. F. Phisterer, Lieutenant Colonels Wingate, Chapin, Cleveland, Thurston, Stearns and Henry, and Captain Greer, A.D.C., all of General Roe's staff, and each acting in their several spheres.

Gen. N. H. Henry, A.G. and disbursing officer, and Col. C. P. Williams, paymr., with his pay force, were expected in camp by June 20.

The hours of service prescribed include the following: Reveille, 5:30 a.m.; mess call (for breakfast), 5:45; drill call, 6:25; recall from drill, 7:30; fatigue call (for police), 8; guard mounting, 8:50; drill call, 9:30; recall from drill, 11; mess call (for dinner), 12 m.; first sergeant's call, 1 p.m.; mess call (for supper), 5; assembly for parade, 6:05, and taps, 10:15.

A riding school for staff officers is held by an officer of the Major General's staff in the forenoon and the attendance of regimental staff officers thereat is compulsory. Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston is detailed as instructor of guard duty and as fire marshal.

Coast defense exercises of Army and National Guard troops in the forts defending New York city began June 15. Forts Wadsworth, Hamilton, Totten and Schuyler were the scenes of the operations. The Regulars taking part were distributed thus: Fort Wadsworth, 50th, 53d, 56th, 86th and 157th Cos., Coast Art.; Fort Hamilton, 51st, 84th, 98th, 123d Cos., Coast Art.; Fort Totten, 54th, 82d, 87th, 101st, 114th and 135th Cos., Coast Art.; Fort Schuyler, 11th, 18th and 81st Cos., Coast Art.

The assignment of National Guard organizations was as follows: The entire 13th Regiment, Col. David E. Austen, at Fort Hamilton, and the entire 9th Regiment, Col. William F. Morris, at Fort Wadsworth, both regiments being Coast Artillery reserves; the 8th Regiment, as a Coast Artillery reserve, Col. Elmore F. Austin, divided between Forts Totten and Schuyler, the headquarters and the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th Companies being at the former post, and the 29th, 31st and 32d Companies being at the latter post, under Major H. C. Wilson. Acting as Artillery supports at Fort Hamil-

ton were Col. Henry C. Barthman and Companies B, C, F and G, of the 47th Infantry, with Major Thomas E. Jackson. Companies A, D, E and K, of the 47th Infantry, under Major Harry B. Baldwin, were at Fort Wadsworth as Infantry supports. Col. William G. Bates, commanding the 71st Infantry, with Companies D, H, G, C, B, E and I, comprising the 1st and 3d Battalions, was at Fort Totten as Artillery supports, Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells being in immediate command of the two battalions. The second battalion, composed of Companies A, F, K and M, was at Fort Schuyler under command of Major E. B. Bruch.

The Eastern district, comprising Forts Totten and Schuyler, was in command of Col. G. N. Whistler, U.S.A., and the Southern, in which were Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, was under Col. H. L. Harris, U.S.A.

The first duty devolving upon the militia was to get acquainted with the heavy ordnance and the general work of a fort. This preliminary work was necessary to prepare them for the real business of the week, which was to show what they could do in repulsing an attack upon the city by land and sea.

At both Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth the members of the 13th, 47th and 9th Regiments were kept busy from 5:20 a.m., June 14, until after dark. Soon after morning mess Colonel Ludlow, his officers and detachments of men, escorted members of the 13th and 47th Regiments on a tour of inspection of the fort. At first the men enjoyed being shown about, but when the tour extended well into the forenoon many lost enthusiasm. Every detail of the guns, range finding and fire commanders' stations was explained. All the regiments were mustered into the United States service June 14.

Routine drills at the guns, so far as the rain permitted, were held Monday and Tuesday in the Southern district. In the Eastern district there was a drill, and patrol and scout duty at Forts Totten and Schuyler in the morning, rain preventing big-gun work in the afternoon. Searchlight work planned for the Southern district had to be given up because of fog. This work, however, was done Tuesday with success.

The first work simulating war from a spectacular standpoint was Wednesday, June 16, when Service shells were fired from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth. The concussion of the guns in Fort Hamilton caused slight damage in nearby houses, the concussion breaking windows and rattling plaster loose. Ocean craft, although never in danger from the projectiles, owing to the scrupulous care exercised in handling the guns, tried to keep out of range. The Cunard liner *Lusitania* stopped an hour rather than take any risk. The batteries Ayres and Richmond, at Fort Hamilton, each composed of two twelve-inch guns, were fired at two Service targets anchored about six miles away under the direction of Colonel Harris. Marksmanship at Fort Wadsworth was less accurate, and, although the range was only about three miles, the shots from Battery Burke fell short of the target the same distance again and again. This was not due to an error in sighting the gun, but to the faulty calibration, the discrepancy being noted by a little mine planter which stood off about half a mile from the target. Colonel Ludlow had charge of the firing from this point.

The chief activity at Forts Totten and Schuyler Wednesday was at night, when two Army mine-laying tugs, under Capt. F. G. Mauldin, U.S.A., representing the invading fleet, slipped down the Sound and tried to get past the forts about eight p.m. The searchlights disclosed them as they hugged the shore. Instantly the big guns were opened up on them; at the crashing of the pieces all the flat-dwellers in Harlem and the eastern edge of the Bronx were aroused. The firing kept up for more than an hour. Meanwhile an attacking party from the fleet tried to land under the fort's bell battery. They were met by the 71st Regiment and the 8th Coast Artillery.

Two companies of the 13th Regiment, National Guard of New York, arrived at Sandy Hook, June 16, from Fort Hamilton on the Government steamboat Gen. Joseph E. Johnston for special instructions and went into camp with them.

During the night exercises at Fort Wadsworth, June 18, an unfortunate accident occurred in which two members of Co. D, 9th N.G.N.Y., were fatally injured and two men of the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., also were hurt as the result of a premature explosion of one of the 6-inch guns. The fatally injured were George Harvey, No. 415 West Thirtieth street, and John Waltz, No. 714 East Thirteenth street, New York city.

The accident occurred while the gun in Battery Dix was being loaded, having previously been fired a number of times. Harvey was swabbing out the gun while Waltz had stepped close to the breech to insert the black powder charge. Another member of the gun crew swung the breech into place and the explosion occurred. Harvey's right arm was torn off by the explosion and Waltz's skull was crushed. All the injured were hurried in an automobile to the post hospital. The surgeons in attendance said there was no hope of saving the lives of Harvey or Waltz, but it was hoped the other men of the Regular service would not die. The accident is supposed to have been caused by a spark remaining in the powder chamber from the previous shot fired, and which, in the hurry of loading for the next firing, was not observed when the powder was inserted.

INTERPRETATIONS OF THE MILITIA ACT.

In reply to a question from the Commissary General, through the Secretary of War, the Comptroller decides that enlisted men of the organized militia who are competitors in the N.R.A. Match are entitled, under the provisions of the Army Appropriation Act of May 11, 1908, to be subsisted in kind during the period the contest is in progress, in the same manner and under the same conditions as enlisted men of the Regular Army and that the cost should be charged to the Army appropriation and not to that for the support of the militia.

The Secretary of War has asked for an interpretation of Sec. 13 of the Militia bill, as amended by the Act of May 27, 1908, which provides for furnishing the organized militia with what is required to arm, uniform and equip them. The Comptroller decides that the section of the Act of May 27, 1908, under discussion supercedes Sec. 13 of the Act of Jan. 21, 1903, thus making the appropriation made by that act no longer available. He adds:

"I am of the opinion that the Act of May 27, 1908, speaks from the date of its approval, and that the appropriation made therein becomes available upon the approval of the act.

"To provide means to carry into effect the provisions of the above section of the Act of May 27, 1908, Congress has appropriated the necessary money to cover the cost of procuring, exchanging, and issuing of arms, etc., as provided in the act, with the proviso that the sum so expended shall not exceed the sum of \$2,000,000 in any fiscal year. By said act Congress has not unreservedly

appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000 for the purpose indicated, but only the sum actually expended, not to exceed that amount in any fiscal year. Such being the case there could be no unexpended balance remaining at the close of any fiscal year.

"I am of opinion that it would not be proper to certify annually to the War Department an appropriation warrant for \$2,000,000, but only the warrant or warrants for the sum actually expended in any fiscal year; also in view of the character of the appropriation there can be no unexpended balance remaining at the close of a fiscal year.

"The question of the title of an appropriation is a matter for the determination of the Secretary of the Treasury (Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants), to whom requests for same should be submitted.

"If any military stores and supplies of the character mentioned in the foregoing section have been issued to the organized militia of any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, since the date of the approval of the above Act of May 27, 1908, and the value thereof has been charged against the allotment of said state, territory, or the District of Columbia from the appropriation made by Section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, I am of opinion that said allotment may be reimbursed from the sum appropriated by the above act to the extent of the value of the stores so issued.

"The several questions submitted are answered accordingly.

"Respectfully,
"L. P. MITCHELL, Assistant Comptroller."

REPORT OF THE MILITIA BOARD.

The National Militia Board, authorized by the new federal militia act and appointed last week by the President, met Monday, June 15, in the new offices of the Militia Division of the War Department at 1744 G street, Washington. There were present Brig. Gen. James A. Drain, Chief of Ordnance, of Washington, president of the board; Brig. Gen. Oran Perry, Adjutant General of Indiana; Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Adjutant General of New York; Brig. Gen. Bibb Graves, Adjutant General of Alabama, and Brig. Gen. C. R. Boardman, Adjutant General of Wisconsin. The board took up one after another the various questions pertaining to the necessary organization under the new law, and after full consideration prepared a report making the recommendations which follow as to each course of action. The report promptly received the approval of General Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War. The board adjourned sine die Wednesday noon. It will be called to meet whenever in the judgment of the Secretary of War there is necessity for its action. The report of the board follows:

"The board is unanimously of the opinion that the organized militia cannot be fully equipped for field service for the sum of two million dollars; that the process of equipment must be carried on for a period of years before it can be completed, and that, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1908, issues under the provisions of the Act approved May 27, 1908, be made pro rata upon a basis of enlisted strength.

"They recommend that requisitions shall correspond as nearly as practicable to the methods followed and forms used in furnishing supplies to the Regular troops be transmitted through the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, and that action thereon by the War Department be addressed to the adjutants general and sent through the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs.

"The clothing allowance recommended by the board is \$8.33 1-3 per year per man of the organized strength, to go into effect when, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, the provisions of the law relative to this subject have been carried out. The clothing allowance shall be available to arm, uniform and equip the organized militia for field service if all is not required in any given year.

"The board recommends that an apportionment of twenty-five per cent. of the corresponding Regular Army ammunition allowance be issued; an additional twenty-five per cent. to be issued upon a showing satisfactory to the Secretary of War that the ammunition previously issued has been judiciously expended. They recommend that the issue of badges be not made from the sum available under the provisions of the Act approved May 27, 1908. The board recommends the issue of a uniform decoration for classification under special course "C," the cost to be charged to the allotment of the states, and that to such of the states as may allow their men to qualify under the Regular Army course decorations for such qualification be issued to the states in a similar manner.

"It is recommended that the 124th A.W. be so amended as to place the order of precedence, regardless of the date of commission, as follows: Regular, militia, volunteer, instead of as now: Regular, volunteer, militia.

"It is recommended that the articles of clothing to be allowed under the clothing allowance shall be those included in the annual allowance to the Regular Service, with the exception of articles pertaining to or constituting a part of the dress and full dress uniforms, but including ponchos.

"Nineteen dollars per man is recommended as a safe maximum for the purpose of allowing the states to make immediate requisitions for stores. Finally the board recommends that, in future inspections of the militia by the United States, members of organizations of a state temporarily absent from their home stations may be attached, by competent authority, to other organizations of the same state for inspection.

"The board has aspected at this meeting only to consider the definite questions propounded to it by the Secretary of War and some minor questions which were raised at the meeting by the members. On the broad questions of general policy involved in the execution of the Act of May 27, 1908, the board does not yet feel that it is fully qualified to offer recommendations or suggestions. The questions to be considered are of such magnitude that it desires to be more fully advised before making recommendations along the lines of general policy."

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The question having arisen as to whether officers who have received campaign badges are permitted to buy from private dealers the corresponding sections of ribbons for wear on the dress and Service coats, it was held that as no reason existed why these ribbons should not be placed on the same basis as all other parts of officers' uniforms, officers should be permitted to purchase from any dealer the ribbons for dress or Service coat, provided they conform to the standard sample in the Office of the Quartermaster General.

As to the receipt of presents from National Guardsmen

by Regular officers detailed for duty with them, it was held that the organized militia are not, until called into the Service of the United States, federal employees, and therefore do not fall strictly within the prohibition of the statute quoted. They do, however, fall within the spirit of this prohibition as expressed in the circular.

The question having arisen as to whether a marksman who has qualified in one organization is required to re-qualify in another company to which transferred during the same year, and which he has joined in time to complete the prescribed course, it was held that under Par. 216, Small Arms Firing Regulations, as amended by G.A., No. 60, W.D., 1908, such marksman should be required to fire and be reclassified in his present organization.

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

The following officers of the Army will graduate from the Army Staff College and Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on June 30:

Army Staff College: Capt. C. D. Rhodes, 6th Cav.; H. R. Hickok, 15th Cav.; G. F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; S. G. Chiles, 11th Inf.; C. E. Stodter, 9th Cav.; M. C. Kerth, 23d Inf.; J. C. Raymond, 2d Cav.; C. D. Herron, 18th Inf.; Upton Birnie, jr., 6th Field Art.; Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. L. S. Morey, 12th Cav.; Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav.; Rhee Jackson, 12th Inf.; S. O. Fuqua, 23d Inf.; Morris E. Locke, 1st Field Art.; C. F. Cox, 11th Cav.; D. H. Currie, 5th Field Art.; R. L. Collins, 8th Cav.; R. E. Beebe, 14th Inf.; G. C. Marshall, jr., 24th Inf.; R. E. Fisher, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. L. Hodges, 1st Cav.; Lieut. Jorge Landa and Lieut. L. Monter, Mexican Infantry.

Army Signal School: Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps; A. T. Owenshine, 7th Inf.; Irving J. Carr, 23th Inf.; J. B. Allison, 7th Inf.; A. S. Cowan, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. W. Fonda, Signal Corps; V. D. Dixon, 5th Cav.; G. E. Kumpke, 2d Inf.; J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps; S. C. Megill, 4th Cav.; J. E. Ware, 14th Inf.; B. D. Foulis, Signal Corps; P. J. Hennessey, 15th Cav.; 2d Lieut. R. S. Bamberger, 7th Cav., and J. G. Winter, 6th Cav.

The class of officers graduating this summer from the Army School of the line numbers thirty-nine. The ability of these officers may be noted from the fact that in strategy and military history, which are among the most important lines of work undertaken at the school, over twenty stand within a unit and a half of the standard, which is sixty. The list is as given below. It is given in order of standing in strategy, not the order for all studies, as the marks have not been made public:

Capt. Charles F. Crain, 27th Inf.; Capt. Francis Le J. Parker, 12th Cav.; Capt. Harry A. Smith, 15th Inf.; Capt. S. B. Arnold, 1st Cav.; Capt. J. C. Rhea, 7th Cav.; Capt. George E. Stockle, 8th Cav.; Capt. R. J. Burt, 9th Inf.; Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf.; Capt. C. H. Bridges, 15th Inf.; Capt. William M. Fassett, 13th Inf.; Capt. James Ronayne, 28th Inf.; Capt. T. O. Murphy, 19th Inf.; Capt. J. M. Graham, 19th Inf.; Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps; Capt. Le Roy Ettinge, 15th Cav.; Capt. F. E. Lacey, 1st Inf.; Capt. P. H. Mullaney, 14th Inf.; Capt. R. E. Ingram, 10th Inf.; Capt. D. T. Merrill, 7th Inf.; Capt. F. W. Van Duyn, 4th Inf.; Capt. G. V. H. Moseley, 5th Cav.; Capt. Willey Howell, 6th Cav.; Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav.; Capt. F. L. Wells, 11th Inf.; Capt. J. W. Clinton, 12th Inf.; Capt. W. D. Chitty, 4th Cav.; Capt. Albert E. Saxton, 8th Cav.; Capt. T. B. Taylor, 3d Cav.; Major C. E. Dentler, 23d Inf.; Capt. G. D. Moore, 20th Inf.; Capt. J. H. Frier, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Brockman, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. L. Singleton, 5th Inf.; Capt. L. D. Wildman, Signal Corps; Capt. G. S. Goodale, 23d Inf.; Capt. Arthur Johnson, 13th Inf.; Capt. R. C. Langdon, 3d Inf.; Capt. F. L. Knudsen, 8th Inf.; Capt. C. B. Humphrey, 21st Inf.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., and Capt. Milton F. Davis, 10th Cav., secretary to the General Staff, will be among the officers attending the exercises.

TORPEDO TEST OF THE FLORIDA.

The torpedo test on the hull of the monitor Florida Saturday, June 13, at Hampton Roads, resulted in what is pronounced by the construction experts of the Navy as a decided success. The affair was witnessed by Secretary Metcalf, Secretary Taft and Postmaster General Meyer. The charge in the torpedo was 230 pounds of gun cotton. An egg-shaped hole was made on the starboard side just forward of the boiler-room, the extent of the break being about five feet high by seven feet long, with a long crack extending forward several feet. Contrary to published statements the hit was not on the spot selected and arranged with a specially constructed bulkhead, the decision being reached at the last moment to strike the other side of the ship. Owing to a specially arranged compartment between the boiler and dynamo rooms, the boiler and engine room were left dry and unharmed. All the machinery and steam pipes, which were under a normal pressure, were intact. The torpedo, safely guided by a steel cable extending the 400 feet from a float to the Florida, behaved well and went straight to the target.

Comdr. John G. Quinby, of the Florida, and his men and Admiral Mason and his party, were determined to remain aboard, as during the previous test, when the turret and military mast were fired upon by the Arkansas. Launches and rowboats were brought along the port side for use in emergency, but none had to be used. All the officers went into the after deck cabin. These were Comdr. John G. Quinby, Lieut. David R. Taussig, turret officer, who was below his turret when struck by the twelve-inch shell at the first test; Boatswain Webb and Warrant Machinist Burkhardt, these four making the Florida's complete official roster. The Florida's crew, which is but temporary, consisted of twenty-seven men, all of whom were under the after superstructure.

The other officers on the Florida were: Rear Admiral Mason, Chief Constructor Capps, Captain Chambers, Commanders Smith and Diefenbach, Lieutenant Commander Brody and Naval Constructor McEntee. The officers on the barge from which the torpedo was launched were: Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Williams, of the Ordnance Bureau; Lieut. W. S. Miller, inspector of ordnance at the Bliss-Leavitt Torpedo Works; Lieut. Comdr. T. G. Senn, assistant in charge at the Newport Torpedo Station; Lieut. J. V. Babcock, who had charge of the firing, and Chief Gunner's Mate Charles Baldwin, who pulled the trigger.

The officers on the barge who were in an old Spanish conning tower were splattered with muddy water and blackened by coal from the Florida's hold. Deadly fragments whirled all about them, many striking the barge. A piece of steel water sheath weighing several pounds crashed onto the tower's turret, but did not break through.

As soon as the fragments had all fallen the officers and

men rushed forward. In the Florida the pumps were set to working and the hemp double collision mat was worked into position against the opening. This checked the rush of water sufficiently to allow the pumps to hold down the pressure of water and keep the ship from settling on the bar. The shot was fired at 8:22, and at 11:45 the Florida was under way to her safety berth in the navy yard, towed by three big tugs. She reached the dock at two p.m., and by three was docked and ready for inspection of the interior compartments. The Mayflower had preceded her, and Secretaries Metcalf and Taft and all the other observers went into the compartments. They were all satisfied with the success of the special bulkhead protection to the vitals of the ship. Secretary Metcalf and his party visited the navy yard and sailed at four p.m. for Washington.

Secretary Metcalf has given out the following statement in regard to the test: "The charge of gun cotton was greater in the torpedo used than in the ordinary Whitehead, yet the damage done was confined to the bulkhead selected for the experiment. The vital parts of the vessel and the armor plate elsewhere were not affected. The Naval Constructor had previously estimated the cost of the experiment at approximately \$40,000. I do not think it will exceed that amount. The information obtained as a result of the test will repay the government a hundredfold. While we have always had the best construction in our ships and have had numerous tests with armor plate, we have lacked the knowledge that comes from experience gained under conditions of actual warfare."

In speaking of the test Secretary Taft said: "It has been the general belief that a torpedo would sink a battleship. Saturday's test shows that such is not the case. The torpedo penetrated the half-inch outer shell and the door of a second compartment. Of course, a mine would have a more serious effect."

ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

It is expected that by July 4 all the vessels of the Atlantic and the Pacific Fleets will be assembled in San Francisco Bay, and the long lines of war vessels on the anchorage grounds will remain unbroken until the morning of July 7, when the Atlantic Fleet, under Rear Admiral Sperry, will sail out on the first long leg of the home trip.

The Kansas having been docked at Hunter's Point in the remarkably short time of twenty-four hours, all the battleships at San Francisco have now finished docking. The celerity of the work was due to the fact that the ship's force in each case did the work. The docking program at Bremerton, where the Second and Fourth Divisions are, is proceeding satisfactorily. The supply ships Culgoa and Glacier are being loaded at the Main street docks with beef and other stores.

The hospital ship Relief, which has proved such a useful vessel, will accompany the fleet to the Atlantic coast. It has been fitted out as a supply ship as well as a hospital ship, and will be equipped not only with the latest facilities for the treatment of the sick and injured, but will carry provisions which may not be accommodated on the regular supply vessels, in order to have the fleet self-sustaining during the long journey.

Enthusiasm over the approaching visit of the Atlantic Fleet to New Zealand continues to increase, and has received an added stimulus by the increase to \$10,000 of the official fund of the New Zealanders to be expended on the welcoming festivities. Cities throughout the dominion are preparing to put on a holiday attire of flags and bunting for the period of the fleet's visit, and many events of interest are being arranged.

The Australian Minister of Defense, Thomas T. Ewing, representing the Commonwealth Reception Committee, will proceed to Auckland to consult with Rear Admiral Sperry, commander of the U.S. Atlantic Battleship Fleet, regarding the details of the reception of the fleet in Australian waters.

The Philippines government has appropriated 100,000 pesos for the entertainment of the Atlantic Fleet during its visit. Some opposition is anticipated in the Assembly, but it has not developed yet.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' GRIEVANCES.

The coming expansion of our national waterways brings to mind the agitation that was begun thirty years ago to place civilian engineers in control of river and harbor work, and to some it suggests the strong probability of so great a draught being made upon the force of Army engineers as to reveal an inadequacy in its strength. Frequent and varied have been the suggestions for increasing the engineering arm, but the most insistently urged has been the one that the corps be recruited by permitting the civilian assistant engineers to graduate into it. This idea has received fresh force from a treatment of the subject by Francis C. Shenehon, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and principal assistant engineer, U.S. Lake Survey, Detroit, in a letter printed in the Engineering News. The burden of Mr. Shenehon's indictment against the present system can be learned from this quotation:

"The one odious thing to the civilian engineer is the permanence of subordination. The chief executive positions are held as a matter of caste by members of the Corps and there is no way in which a civilian can enter this charmed circle. The thing is as absolute as royalty—and, for a democracy, as archaic. A private soldier can work up through the ranks and get his commission in the Regular Army; look at Funston and Miles. But not in the Engineers; the blood of West Point must flow in the veins of the dominant engineers in charge of our public works."

Not that this gentleman means to reflect upon the ability of the Army engineers. On the contrary, Mr. Shenehon hastens to say that the corps "has borne its responsibilities honestly and performed its duty creditably." Against the corps as a whole no charge of inefficiency or dishonesty could be sustained. However, he thinks there may be a vital defect in the professional training of the young engineer officer in that "he does not do a part at least of his post-graduate work in some of our civil engineering schools of high standing. Apart from his novitiate as understudy, 'the engineer officer is always chief engineer on the works under his jurisdiction and his training must fit him under the existing system to be an executive. He is pretty sure to perform the functions of a chief engineer most of his life.' Assuming that the indifferent pay of officers makes West Point less attractive now than twenty-five years ago, Mr. Shenehon proceeds to make the deduction 'that the quality of the whole class of West Point graduates may be degenerating. West Point must be made attractive not alone by

brass buttons, but by gold dollars. After the engineer officer has become a practicing civil engineer, his pay ought to approximate that of men with equal responsibilities in civil life. It is well known that the pay of engineer officers is inadequate and wholly out of proportion to the magnitude and importance of the works they administer."

"The fact that a class of civilian engineers who have done and still are doing splendid work can hope for ultimate advancement and independent charge of work only in getting out of the engineering department" seems deplorable to their champion, and his remedy is "legislation that will devise a method of recruiting and strengthening the corps by transfusing into it the best blood of the assistant engineers," and he says: "It is up to the Corps of Engineers to take the initiative in securing for the civilian engineer the same chance of limitless advancement in the public works that a private soldier has in the Regular Army or a private citizen has in the commonwealth. It is a plain fundamental matter of right and wrong, stable and unstable. I hope the corps is big-brained and big-conscience enough to line itself up with the forces that make for solidity and stability."

Mr. Shenelon's article is interesting as showing the civilian engineer's point of view, but it strangely overlooks the fundamental fact that the claim of our Army Corps of Engineers to existence is the fact that it is trained to war and is held in reserve for the emergency of war, meantime occupying its time in some part on public works, not in the line of war. Members of the Engineer Corps of the Army have not only built our forts, our lighthouses, our harbors, and to a large extent in the other days our railroads, but they have furnished us with some of the ablest soldiers known to our history, as in the Civil War, McClellan, Meade, McPherson, Newton, Greene, Humphreys, Meigs, Stevens, Halleck, Wright, Rosecrans, Franklin, Wood, W. F. Smith, Foster, Gillmore, Parke, Warren, Duane, Ruger, Merrill, Poe, Comstock, Weitzel, Craighill and Abbot, not to speak of Robert E. Lee, Bragg, Beauregard, Custis Lee, and others of the Confederate service. No change in our Corps of Engineers should be considered that diminishes aught of its military character or its military spirit. The aims and ambitions of soldiers are not those of civilians, and the two cannot be amalgamated and combined. The analogy of the promotion of a private soldier is wholly misleading, for the private soldier is trained for war, as the civilian cannot be.

OUR NAVAL APPRENTICES.

A naval parade took place at Newport, R.I., June 9, of apprentices at the training station. The boys were arrayed in white trousers, leggings, blue shirts and white hats and made a natty appearance as they trudged along. There were two battalions of eight companies each and 56 men in each company, so that the entire turnout was over 900 strong. There were two bicycle messengers with the turnout and one mascot—a dog arrayed in a blue blanket with "T.S." in white and two daisies for ornaments. There was a big turnout of people to see the boys on their last land parade before they go to Panama on their way to join the fleet.

An excellent object lesson to the general public in the training requisite for intelligent duty on our warships was this parade preparatory to departure for the Pacific to take service on the various ships of the Atlantic Fleet. The Navy Department has established three large training stations to fit candidates for positions in the crews of battleships. These stations are on Coaster's Harbor Island, in Newport harbor; at Norfolk, Va., and on Yerba Buena Island, in San Francisco Bay.

Nothing more clearly shows the change from the old days than the need for these stations. In former times, when knowledge of sailing was the chief prerequisite, the Service was recruited almost exclusively from the seafaring class. With a modern, complicated man-of-war the demand has arisen for an entirely different class of men, knowledge of machinery and electricity supplementing seamanship.

Recruits are received at these stations between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five. They first go into the "new comers' squad," and are quartered in a separate building, where they are taught the necessity of discipline, regular habits and obedience. They learn to swim and to keep their persons and uniforms neat and clean, ready for inspection at all times. After this they are assigned to a company or division to learn drills or evolutions, consisting of Infantry tactics, setting-up exercises, riot formation as well as Artillery drill. They are taught signaling with flags, boxing the compass, heaving the lead, using the log, tying knots, splicing ropes, etc. From this they go on board a small training ship for a cruise of a few days to try their hand at the wheel, sling hammock, and get used to the sea, so as to be less liable to seasickness. All this time they keep up calisthenics and setting-up exercises.

Beside the training station for apprentice seamen, the Navy has schools for electricians, machinists, artificers, yeomen, seamen gunners, the hospital corps, and cooks and bakers. Recruits are received at all these schools direct from civil life, as well as from men in lower ratings already in the Service. At each school a complete course of instruction is given, which fits the men for the duties which will later be required of them on board ship; but it also prepares them for following their trade in civil life on quitting the Service.

The parade showed not only what a fine body of young men the apprentices are, but also the hold they have on the public. Commander Fullam is to be congratulated upon the evidence this parade gave of the thoroughness of his training. Newport practically made a holiday of the afternoon of the parade, business being stopped while the line was moving. The sidewalks were thronged by eager sightseers, whose applause, hearty and frequent, must have been music to the ears of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., retired, who watched the line go by and recalled the days when, as "father of the training station," it required all his enthusiasm and energy to set going this movement for a wider instruction of seamen which has given and is giving such valuable results. Not too soon was begun this broader teaching of young men for the Navy for the high character of our ships and our nation's duties in many seas call for intelligent seamanship from the highest to the lowest in the crews of our ships.

In recent life-line throwing tests at Liverpool, the most successful rocket carried the line 310 fathoms or 1,860 feet, or more than a third of a mile. Naval men present were highly pleased with the working of the shoulder gun which carried the line 345 feet. As we have before pointed out, there is a necessity of educating those who follow the sea to the wisdom of carrying life-line throwing apparatus on board ship, so that wind and wave may aid in carrying the line ashore.

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE.

Annapolis, Md., June 18, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Knowing your desire to give credit where credit is due, I wish to invite your attention to the good work of the Army and Navy Union of the United States of America in the interest of the Service pay bill. Very material assistance was rendered by the presentation in Congress of petitions from all over the country, signed by the most prominent people, urging the necessity for increased pay for all branches of the military and naval Service and endorsing the Dick-Capron Pay bill. These petitions I know were of great assistance to the cause and gained for us many friends, both in and out of Congress, and interested many who otherwise would not have given the matter consideration. The Army and Navy Union deserves great credit for what it did.

Everyone who did something, of course, helped, and is entitled to his share of the credit—even those who assisted like the clam, by not talking, when to have opened their mouths might have greatly increased the difficulties. I consider that everyone interested helped along the good cause in some way, and as the bill passed there is glory enough for all hands. We are to be congratulated on having through our numerous friends not only convinced Congress of the necessity for an increase, but having obtained it at a time when even some Senators and members thought it impossible. I am indebted to and thank each and every one for everything they did to bring about a law of such great benefit to the Services as a whole. To every one interested belongs the credit, for I am sure each did everything possible.

T. J. COWIE.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Second Division of the Pacific Fleet (Tennessee, Washington, California and South Dakota), and the Perry, Preble and Farragut are under orders to make a practice cruise from San Francisco to San Diego and return, leaving San Francisco about June 25. Upon the completion of this cruise the Tennessee and Washington will proceed to the navy yard, Puget Sound, for repairs, which will be completed about Aug. 15.

On Aug. 24 the First Squadron of the Pacific Fleet, together with the Charleston, the Solace, and eight destroyers, will sail from San Francisco on a cruise to Honolulu, Samoa, and return.

The U.S.S. Maine and Alabama arrived at Honolulu, H.T., June 15, after a smooth, delightful trip from San Francisco. The Governor and his reception committee called on Secretary Garfield and Capt. G. B. Harber, and the latter and the Commandant exchanged visits. Governor Carter gave a dinner to the Secretary and the captains, and Mr. Garfield and the captains returned the Governor's call. A trip is planned for the officers to Mauna and dances have been arranged for the officers.

Capt. Edmund B. Underwood, U.S.N., commanding the cruiser Colorado, which was falsely reported aground at Dungeness Spit while en route to Bremerton, Washington, June 14, reported a rough voyage all the way up the coast from California, but declared that the cruiser was at no time in danger. He did not lose his reckoning in the Straits of Fuca, he said, and only anchored to prevent possible mishap to his ship. The Colorado and the Pennsylvania, both bound for Bremerton, reached Puget Sound on the night of June 14.

Chief Constr. W. L. Capps, U.S.N., will leave Washington about June 30 for San Francisco, where he goes to accompany the Battleship Fleet as far as Honolulu to make an inspection of the site of the proposed naval station at Pearl Harbor. He will also make a report to Secretary Metcalf on the fleet's cruise from San Francisco to Honolulu. When the fleet arrives at Honolulu a naval board, with acting Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder as president, will convene to inspect and recommend the location of the drydock and other buildings at Pearl Harbor. Chief Constructor Capps will return to Washington about Aug. 15.

Asst. Surg. David A. Spear, U.S.N., who was found guilty by a G.C.M. at the Washington Navy Yard of forgery, theft and other charges, has been sentenced to dismissal from the Navy and one year's imprisonment at the Portsmouth, N.H., naval prison. The court recommended that Spear be sentenced to two years imprisonment, but the President reduced this to one year. He is one of the youngest assistant surgeons in the Navy and was on duty at the Naval Medical School in Washington, where he was taking a course of instruction. He entered the Navy on Oct. 4, 1907.

An unfortunate event occurred during a boxing match on the U.S.S. Mississippi at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, when Private Peter G. Hagan, of the marines, received a blow over the heart from John Hogan, a Philadelphia professional, that caused his death. Private Hagan was a well built youth, and when the smoker was arranged it was decided that no man on the vessel would have any chance against him. John Hogan, a professional fighter, was brought down to the ship, accordingly, and knocked Hagan out with a terrific punch. The latter was carried helpless from the ring, and despite prompt medical attendance he died. This is the second death which has occurred within a short time from boxing on vessels in the Navy, and it would seem that regulations prohibiting actual knockouts would be a good thing. A Court of Inquiry appointed by Admiral Pendleton, of the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., investigated the fatal boxing bout June 18 and forwarded its findings to the Navy Department at Washington. The navy yard officials communicated with the United States District Attorney's Office, and said no offense had been committed, as the death of the marine was due to natural causes. The body of Peter G. Hagan, the marine who died after the boxing match, will be sent West by the government, if a request is received from his family in Chicago.

The Curtis turbine, which was not a pronounced success when applied to the merchant steamer Proteus, seems to have done better on the Salem. If it succeeds according to expectation it will make the future of Mr. Bowles. We are told that the propellers designed at the shipyard for the U.S.S. Salem proved superior to the two propellers designed at Washington. It is further reported that the paint first applied to the Salem was washed off when the vessel ran at high speed, and had to be replaced by the Gardiner paint before another trial.

Lieut. Comdr. David F. Sellers, of the Bureau of Navigation, has been assigned to temporary duty as aide to Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, on the occasion of the visit of that officer to Quebec as the representative of the United States Navy at the tercentennial celebration of the founding of that city. Admiral Cowles and his aide will make the trip on the new battleship New Hampshire, in command of

Capt. C. McR. Winslow, starting from Newport about the middle of July and remaining at Quebec about a week. During this cruise Admiral Cowles, who is the President's brother-in-law, will fly his flag from the peak of the New Hampshire, and it will mark his first service as a flag officer as well as his last, inasmuch as he will be transferred to the retired list in August, soon after the termination of the cruise to Canada. Commander Sellers will return to Washington and resume his duties at the Navy Department.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., commanding the second division of the Pacific Fleet, reported to the Navy Department June 13 that the seamen injured in the accident on board the armored cruiser Tennessee were improving rapidly. Four of the men are in hospitals in Los Angeles, while three others are still on the Tennessee, which left San Pedro June 13 for Santa Barbara to rejoin the division.

The torpedoboot Morris, Lieut. J. V. Babcock, from Hampton Roads, arrived at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., June 14, making the run of 370 miles in a trifle less than 24 hours. The Morris maintained an average speed of 16 knots, a smooth sea all the way up the coast enabling her to make a record run.

The new cruiser Montana, built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, will be turned over to the government at the Norfolk Navy Yard Monday, June 22. Finishing touches are now being put on the cruiser at the yard of its builders.

The U.S.S. Bagley was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, on June 10, 1908.

The Mississippi will sail from League Island, June 30, and will have her final trial off Newport on July 14.

The Naval Academy Practice Squadron arrived at Hampton Roads on June 19.

The Florida has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. John V. Babcock, U.S.N., has returned on the T.B.D. Morris to the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., from Norfolk, Va., where he has been engaged on the torpedo experiment upon the monitor Florida.

Under an opinion by the solicitor of the Navy Department, the United States Marine band is forbidden to make its customary summer tour this year. The solicitor's decision rules that the Marine band is a "naval band" in the meaning of the Naval Appropriation act, which provides that naval bands shall not accept money for musical entertainments in competition with civilian bands outside the limits of military posts.

In a collision with a merchant ship, on June 13, the British battleship Vengeance lost her gunports and torpedo booms.

The U.S.S. New Hampshire will leave the navy yard, New York, on June 30 and proceed to Quebec, via Newport, to be present during the celebration to be held during the week of July 22-29, to commemorate the three-hundredth anniversary of the landing of Champlain.

In the Naval Annual, Mr. John Leyland discusses the personnel of the French navy, in which he states that the measures adopted by M. Pelletan, the Socialist Minister of Marine in 1903, struck at the very roots of discipline both in the French fleet and in the establishment on shore. The traditions and ancient customs of the navy were ruthlessly destroyed, the families which had given their sons to the navy were discouraged, Socialist influences were intruded in the fleet, and the unity of the corps of officers was affected thereby. The very names given to the new ships were the mark and indication of the change. The men were taught the new doctrine and ministerial decrees on the subject of disciplinary punishments deprived officers of the proper means of controlling their ships' companies. During the last two years, however, much has been done to improve matters and decrees have issued by which greater stringency will be enforced.

Marine-Rundschau (Berlin) for June contains among others an article on the Development of Offensive and Defensive Weapons since the Introduction of the Steamship, and its Effect upon Ship Types; also a review of the recent Reuterdahl criticism of the United States Navy, and the reports of the Naval officers examined in the controversy.

The Cunard liner Lusitania has now a record from Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook of four days, twenty hours and eight minutes, and now holds the blue ribbon of the Atlantic, having beaten the best record of the Mauretania, made on the last trip to New York of that vessel, by exactly seven minutes. The best day's run of the Lusitania was made when she traveled 641 miles from Daunt's Rock in twenty-five hours and sixteen minutes, this variation over the twenty-four hours of the land day having been caused by the difference in time which a moving ship has to take into consideration. Her hourly speed on that day was 25.37 nautical miles. Her average hourly speed for the entire westward trip was 24.88 nautical miles.

An unusual feature at the recent court-martial over the sinking of the destroyer Tiger, of the British navy, was the sitting of Captain Nicholson, of the Berwick, on the court for the trial of the officers of the Tiger, the vessel which was in collision with the Tiger. The explanation of the Admiralty was that it is the rule for all captains of the fleet to serve on courts-martial, and unless objection was made it was Captain Nicholson's duty to serve. The Admiralty admitted it was unfortunate that no objection was taken, and expressed the hope that objection would be made in the future in similar cases. On this subject the Hampshire Telegraph and Naval Chronicle, of Portsmouth, says that, while it would not suggest that the decision of the court should have been different from what it was, "the Regulations might well be amended to prevent such unpleasant situations in the future."

The effective strength in fighting ships of the great Powers, as given in Brassey's Naval Annual, is as follows, the vessels now building being included:

A, modern; B, older; C, sailing; D, first class; E, second class; F, third class; G, total.							
Nation.	—Battleships.—			—Cruisers.—			
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Great Britain.....	47	13	60	48	26	31	105
United States.....	25	4	29	15	8	14	32
Germany.....	24	4	28	10	6	28	44
France.....	15	9	24	15	12	21	42
Japan.....	14	2	16	13	4	15	38
Russia.....	7	5	12	6	8	2	16
Italy.....	7	6	13	7	3	13	23

Of projected big-gun battleships, Great Britain has 1, United States 2, Germany 3, Italy 1.

The German cruiser Bremen dropped anchor at the foot of West 83d street, New York, June 10. The warship looked very trim, having just spent six weeks at Newport News, where she received a thorough overhauling. The Bremen looks after German interests from Labrador to Buenos Ayres. She is commanded by Capt. Herman Alberts and is a protected cruiser with a dis-

placement of 3,250 tons, is 364 feet over all and 43 feet in the beam. She carries 280 men, including fifteen commissioned officers. The Bremen was in the Delaware at Philadelphia early in June, and there was the usual exchange of social courtesies between the officers and crew, and the municipal authorities and the German and German-American residents of Philadelphia. The German naval guests on June 7 joined with the United Singers in the dedication of the Haydn statue in Fairmount Park.

THE NAVY.

To make more room for the Navy Gazette and other Navy news on the pages of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that go last to press, we shall hereafter as a general rule publish the list of vessels of the Navy on a page toward the end of the paper. Movements of vessels of the Navy of a later date than those noted in the list of vessels will appear as heretofore in this part of the paper. For the list of vessels of the Navy see page 1172 of this issue.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

In addition to those given in our Navy Table on page 1172. Mayflower, sailed June 18 from Washington, D.C., for the navy yard, New York. Buffalo, arrived June 17 at Panama, R. of P. Iowa, has been ordered placed out of commission. Olympia, Chicago, Arkansas, Hartford and Nevada, arrived at Hampton Roads June 17, not 19. Rainbow, Denver, Cleveland, and Concord sailed June 18 from Kobe, Japan, for Woosung, China.

G.O. 69, JUNE 8, 1908, NAVY DEPT.

Par. 2 of Special Order No. 45, assigning vessels in Atlantic waters to navy yards for periodic docking and repairs, is amended as follows:

The following additional vessels are assigned to navy yards for periodic docking and repairs: Navy yard, Boston, Mass.: Birmingham; Salem. Navy yard, New York, N.Y.: New Hampshire; Chester. Navy yard, League Island, Pa.: Idaho; Mississippi. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.: Montana; North Carolina. V. H. METCALF, Secretary.

S.O. 76, MAY 18, 1908, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 18, 1909, and for other purposes.

NAVY DEATHS.

Earle Claton Boggs, fireman, 2d class, died June 5, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Tennessee. Edward Joseph Burns, coal passer, died June 6, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Tennessee. Arent S. Crowninshield, rear admiral, U.S.N., retired, died May 27, 1908, at Philadelphia, Pa. Joseph Kennedy, ship's cook, 1st class, U.S.N., died April 18, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Annapolis. Adolph Reinhold, machinist's mate, 2d class, died June 5, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Tennessee. George Waddle Meek, fireman, 1st class, died June 5, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Tennessee. George Wood, water tender, died June 5, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Tennessee.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 12.—Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Bristol to duty as inspector of ordnance, U.S. Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., June 17, 1908.

Lieut. T. L. Osburn detached duty in command Blakely; to command Barry.

Lieut. R. C. Davis orders to command Grampus revoked; when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to home and granted leave three months.

Lieut. E. H. Dodd additional duty in command Grampus when commissioned.

Lieut. H. D. Cooke detached duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Virginia.

Paymr. J. W. Morse to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., court-martial duty.

Asst. Paymr. H. E. Collins detached duty Connecticut; to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., duty as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Asst. Paymr. F. E. McMillen to Connecticut as commissary officer.

Chief Gun. G. W. Phillips detached duty works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc.; to Olympia.

Chief Gun. H. Johnson unexpired portion of leave revoked; to the works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., and additional duty torpedo testing station, Sag Harbor, Long Island, N.Y. Travel authorized.

War. Mach. G. Growney to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Paymr. Clk. F. C. Colville resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty Tacoma, accepted to take effect June 13, 1908.

H. A. Hooton appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Tacoma.

JUNE 13.—Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Turpin detached duty Pennsylvania; to Kentucky as ordnance officer.

Lieut. T. L. Osburn to duty in command Barney.

Passed Asst. Surg. G. M. Mayers to the U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

Bttn. F. Miller detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc.; to duty in connection with Southern and Topeka.

Bttn. N. A. Johnson detached duty in connection with Southern and Topeka, etc.; to Yankee.

Chief Gun. J. R. Ward detached duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc.; to Mare Island, Cal., June 26, 1908, for examination for retirement, then home and wait orders.

War. Mach. J. F. Cotter detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Yankee.

G. Griffin appointed fleet paymaster's clerk, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board West Virginia.

JUNE 14.—SUNDAY.

Cable from senior officer present, Manila, P.I., June 14, 1908.

JUNE 15.—Lieut. Comdr. C. M. McCormick assumed command Albatross, June 10, 1908.

Comdr. M. Johnstone assumed command Galveston, June 11, 1908.

Comdr. B. W. Hodges detached duty in command Galveston; to home.

Chief Bttn. R. C. Mehrtens detached duty naval station, Cavite, P.I., etc.; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Carp. B. W. Wilson detached duty Cleveland; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Guna. J. Spidle, Jr., and R. M. O'Connor detached duty Mohican; to home.

Chief Carp. J. Burke detached duty Brooklyn; to Yankee when commissioned.

War. Mach. J. Burns detached duty Georgia; to Philadelphia and additional duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

War. Mach. A. A. Hooper detached duty Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc.; to Georgia.

Major P. M. Bannon, U.S.M.C., commissioned a major in the U.S. Marine Corps from May 5, 1908.

Capt. T. Holcomb, Jr., U.S.M.C., commissioned a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps from May 13, 1908.

JUNE 16.—Comdr. W. N. Little detached duty as inspector of engineering material, Middle West District, headquarters, Shelby, Ohio, etc.; to duty as inspector of machinery of vessels building for the Navy Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.

Lieut. R. A. Koch detached duty Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Yankee.

Ensign D. L. Howard detached duty Missouri; to Montana. Act. Asst. Surg. W. M. Kerr appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from June 12, 1908.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. C. Ziegler detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H., etc.; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

Chief Gun. E. N. Fisher unexpired portion of leave revoked; to the works of E. W. Bliss Company, Sag Harbor, Long Island, N.Y., July 1, 1908.

Gun. H. Adams unexpired portion of leave revoked; to the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Bttn. C. K. R. Clausen detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Mississippi.

Chief Carp. T. E. Kiley detached duty Vermont and granted sick leave three months.

War. Mach. T. D. Healy to Yankee.

Pharm. S. Englander, retired, transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy from June 15, 1908, completion of thirty years' service, in accordance with a provision contained in the Navy Appropriation Act approved May 13, 1908.

R. P. Burroughs appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Relief.

JUNE 17.—Lieut. Comdr. I. V. Gillis detached duty as naval attaché, Peking, China, etc., July 31, 1908, and report to commander Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, for such duty as he may assign.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Williams detached duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., June 22, 1908; to the Montana as ordnance officer.

Midshipman A. S. Rees detached duty on Alabama and continue treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

P.A. Surg. J. J. Snyder to the New Hampshire.

P.A. Surg. J. F. Farrell detached duty on Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to duty with marine detachment, Camp Elliott, Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama.

P.A. Surg. O. J. Mink detached duty U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the Navy recruiting station, Chicago, Ill.

Asst. Surg. A. B. Hayward detached duty Navy recruiting station, Chicago, Ill., etc.; to duty with marine detachment, Camp Elliott, Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama.

Asst. Civil Engr. P. J. Bean detached duty Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., etc.; to the works of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

Asst. Civil Engr. S. Gordon detached duty Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., etc.; to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Civil Engr. A. A. Baker detached duty Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., etc.; to the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

JUNE 18.—Lieut. W. T. Tarrant to duty Naval Academy.

Ensign C. A. Richards from Hopkins; to the Ohio.

Midshipman C. L. Wright from Georgia; to Hopkins.

Midshipman J. Parker, Jr., from Kansas; to Truxtun.

Midshipman H. A. Jones from California; to Hopkins.

Midshipman I. H. Mayfield from Connecticut; to Whipple.

Midshipman R. E. Gillmor from California; to Hull.

Midshipman H. R. Keller from Tennessee; to Farragut.

Midshipman A. S. Rees when discharged treatment naval hospital, Mare Island; to the Solace.

D. G. Allen, L. O. Whiteside, C. W. Smith and G. C. Thomas appointed assistant surgeons from July 15.

Bttn. J. C. Ricketts from the Franklin; to Montana when commissioned.

Chief Carp. J. S. Waltemeyer from works of Fore River Shipbuilding Company; to the Salem, when commissioned.

D. McDonald, W. Collins, M. Huber and F. W. Teepe appointed warrant machinists from June 17.

Major H. O. Bissett, U.S.M.C., retired June 15.

F. C. Colville appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty Montana.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 11.—Capt. Frank Halford, A.Q.M., from San Juan, to Washington, D.C., report to major general, commandant.

JUNE 12.—First Lieut. N. P. Valle from U.S.S. Lancaster to duty at marine barracks, naval station, San Juan, P.R.

Capt. H. C. Davis from U.S.S. Ohio, to duty at marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

Capt. J. C. Breckinridge from U.S.S. South Dakota, to command marine detachment serving on board the U.S.S. Ohio.

Capt. H. R. Lay from U.S.S. West Virginia, to report in person to major general, commandant.

Second Lieut. H. C. Judson from marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal., to duty with marine detachment on board U.S.S. Ohio.

First Lieut. A. J. O'Leary from marine barracks, San Francisco, and command marine detachment West Virginia.

First Lieut. A. B. Owen from U.S.S. Ohio, and to duty in command of marine barracks, San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. J. T. Bootes from marine barracks, League Island, to duty with 1st Provisional Regiment of Marines in Cuba.

First Lieut. F. S. Witte from U.S.S. Illinois and command marine detachment U.S.S. South Dakota.

Capt. G. C. Thorpe from 1st Provisional Regiment of Marines in Cuba, and report in person to major general, commandant.

JUNE 16.—First Lieut. T. M. Clinton order June 10, 1908, proceed to Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion revoked.

JUNE 17.—Major D. D. Porter, assistant adjutant and inspector, granted ten days' leave from and including June 25, 1908.

Capt. D. C. McDougal to proceed to Marine Corps rifle range, Camp Admiral Harrington, Va., for duty with Marine Corps rifle team.

Capt. P. M. Rixey, Jr., from marine barracks, Annapolis, Md., and to duty in command marine detachment on board U.S.S. Idaho.

Major J. O. Bissett, retired, detached from U.S.S. Idaho and await further orders at navy yard, League Island, Pa.

The following named officers have been ordered to duty with the battalion of marines for expeditionary service on the Isthmus of Panama: Lieut. Col. Eli K. Cole, Major B. H. Fuller, Captains C. R. Sanderson, A.Q.M., R. H. Dunlap, H. I. Bearss, E. E. West, A. S. Williams, S. A. W. Patterson, J. H. A. Day, P. E. Chamberlain; 1st Lieuts. T. M. Clinton, G. Bishop, Jr., C. T. Westcott, Jr., J. F. Dyer, F. D. Kilgore, W. P. Upshur, E. P. Moses; 2d Lieuts. H. N. Manney and E. A. Osterman.

Capt. Arthur T. Marx, U.S.M.C., having arrived on the transport Kilpatrick June 5, 1908, will proceed to Santo Domingo, for duty with Co. I, 1st Provisional Regiment, U.S. M.C. (June 6, A.C.P.)

Capt. Henry L. Roosevelt, U.S.M.C., Havana, Province of Havana, will proceed on the transport scheduled to sail from that place June 8, 1908, to Newport News, Va., thence to Washington, for examination for promotion, and then return to Cuba. (June 8, A.C.P.)

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JUNE 11.—Engr-in-Chief C. A. McAllister granted three days' extension of leave.

JUNE 12.—First Lieut. of Engrs. D. F. X. Bowen granted fifteen days' leave.

Const. J. Q. Walton to proceed to Detroit, Mich., on official business.

JUNE 16.—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck from present duty in connection with the immigration service, to command the Woodbury.

Senior Capt. H. D. Smith from the Dallas, to home, and placed waiting orders.

Capt. G. C. Carmine from the Windom, to command the Androscoogin.

First Lieut. of Engrs. C. F. Nash granted seven days' leave.

Capt. J. H. Quinan granted 104 days' leave, with permission to apply for an extension of sixteen days.

Capt. J. F. Wild granted sixty days' leave.

JUNE 17.—First Lieut. of Engrs. Hermann Kotschmar ordered to proceed to Wilmington, Del., on official business.

Capt. of Engrs. H. C. Whitworth to proceed to Trenton, N.J., on inspection duty.

James W. McVicar, a fireman on the revenue cutter Mohawk, was drowned while bathing at Woods Hole, Mass., June 14.

Forty line and engineer cadets of the Revenue Cutter Service left Norfolk June 15 aboard the training ship Itasca on their annual cruise. The cruise will last more than two months and several European ports will be visited. The forty cadets compose the three classes of the Revenue Cutter Training School at Arundel Cove, Md. Captain Ross, commandant of the Revenue Cutter Service, witnessed their departure. The Itasca is commanded by Capt. J. E. Reinburg, and in addition to the cadets has a crew of about sixty men. The tentative itinerary is as follows: Leave Norfolk June 15; Fayal, Azores, June 24; Plymouth, England, July 5; Portsmouth, England, July 12; Antwerp, Belgium, July 19; Bremerhaven, Germany, July 26; Havre, France, Aug. 4; Coruna, Spain, Aug. 11; Gibraltar, Aug. 17; Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 25; St. Thomas, D.W.I., Sept. 11; San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 15; arrive Port Monroe, Va., Sept. 22, and Curtis, Md., Sept. 25.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALCONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. C. G. Carmine.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Bertholf. On Alaska cruise.

CALUMET—1st Lieut. F. A. Levis. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. Ogdensburg, N.Y. Out of commission.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. of Engrs. Willea Pedrick. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—1st Lieut. F. A. Levis. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. On practice cruise.

McCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. On Alaska cruise.

MACKINAC—Lieut. Charles Satterlee. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. F. A. Levis. New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At San Francisco, Cal.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MONROE—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PANAMA—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Newbern, N.C.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. On Alaska cruise.

RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. On Alaska cruise.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Wilmington, N.C.

THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. On Arctic cruise.

TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINNIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. C. W. Munroe. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—At Galveston, Texas.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 17, 1908.

Mrs. Claude E. Brigham and her little daughter have returned from their visit to Fort Howard. Mrs. Brigham has her sister with her as house guest. Miss Elizabeth Hughes spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Jacob C. Johnson.

During the past week the moonlight has been taken advantage of by large parties of enthusiastic swimmers. After the swim there are jolly little supper parties on the beach.

Miss Florence Stewart, daughter of Col. William F. Stewart, arrived on Friday to be the guest of Mrs. William C. Davis.

Mrs. A. D. Schenck, who spent a short time in Baltimore, has returned to her daughter, Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Stark, wife of Dr. Stark, has taken Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton's house during their absence.

Mrs. Hamilton, with Master John, is visiting relatives in Petersburg, Va. Mrs. Joseph E. Matson has returned after a few days spent in Washington. Mrs. Ralph M. Mitchell and family have gone to spend the summer on a farm in Connecticut. Mrs. Arthur S. Conklin is back at Monroe, after a visit with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey.

Mrs. Charles Augustus Brown, who has been the guest of her son and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Curtis G. Rorebeck, left on Monday for New York.

On Saturday evening Mrs. William C. Davis was hostess at a charming dinner given in honor of her house guest, Miss Stewart. Those present were: Mrs. Schenck, Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Lieutenants Rose, Jacobs and Burgin. Miss Florence Booker, of Fort Rodman, Mass., is visiting Miss Mary McMennamin, of Hampton. Capt. J. H. Gifford and Miss Gifford are back at the Sherwood after several weeks' visit in Baltimore and Gettysburg.

On Monday evening Mrs. Davis gave an informal dance for Miss Stewart, in the administration building. Among those dancing were: Capt. and Mrs. Abernethy, Lieut. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Miss Ruth Ridgway, Miss Ann Gifford, Lieutenants Rose, Clark, Rutherford, Porter, Burgin, Jacobs, Geiger and Booth. Before the hop Capt. and Mrs. Abernethy entertained Lieutenants Booth and Geiger at dinner. Wednesday morning Mrs. George Harrison returned home from Yale, bringing a classmate with him. Wednesday evening Mrs. Abernethy entertained a party of the girls and bachelor officers in honor of Miss Florence Stewart. Those invited were: Lieut. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. W. C. Davis, Miss Gifford, Miss Stewart, Lieutenants Rose, Rutherford, Booth, Jacobs, Burgin and Geiger.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 15, 1908.

A delightful hop was given last Friday evening by the officers and ladies of the post in the administration building. Quite a number of St. Louisians were out for the dance, the evening being unusually cool and pleasant for June. Among those present were: Lieut. and Mrs. Robert N. Getty, Miss Getty, Miss Cornelia Getty, Miss McClellan, of Washington; Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, Miss Walke, Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds, Capt. and Mrs. George W. Helms, Miss Heitsch, of Portland, Ore., Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker, Capt. and Mrs. Junius C. Gregory, Miss Irwin, Capt. and Mrs. Marcus D. Cronin, Capt. and Mrs. William A. Powell, Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary, Mrs. Hunt, of Louisville, Ky.; Capt. Robert N. Winn, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Forrester, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Brewer and Lieut. and Mrs. Albert A. King, from the post; and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. L. D. Dozier, Mr. Jerome Schotten, Mr. Sutherland and a number of others from town.

Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary entertained at a delightful dinner on Saturday evening in honor of their guest, Mrs. Hunt, of Louisville, Ky. Their other guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Marcus D. Cronin and Lieut. George B. Rodney. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Brewer entertained at dinner on Thursday evening Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley and Capt. and Mrs. William A. Powell.

Miss Irwin, sister of Mrs. Junius C. Gregory, is now out again after a recent attack of measles. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker entertained at a chafing-dish supper Sunday evening, their guests being: Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary, Capt. and Mrs. William A. Powell and Mrs. Hunt, of Louisville, Ky. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Kellard and their two children, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. George W. Helms, left Saturday for Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., where Lieut. Kellard will join his regiment. Miss Heitsch, who is visiting Mrs. G. W. Helms, expects to leave this week for the East, where she will spend the summer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Parker gave a delightful dinner before the hop on Friday evening. Their guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Marcus D. Cronin and Capt. and Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 16, 1908.

In appreciation of his services while the Navy crews have forwarded to Richard Glendon, the coach, a handsome present in the shape of a meerschaum pipe, silver mounted and expensively encased, on which is engraved, "To 'Dick' Glendon, from the Navy Crew, 1908." While it has been generally accepted that Glendon, who until he hit a streak of bad luck and other offsets to good crews during the season had turned out winning eight for the middies, would not coach at the Naval Academy again; this has not by any means been settled. Whatever may be the feeling among the authorities of the Academy over the matter, certain it is that there is not a coach who has ever been connected with athletics at the Academy who was so unqualifiedly popular with the men he trained. Members of the crew squad, including those who graduated, have been and are now doing all in their power to induce the popular coach to reconsider his determination not to return to the Academy, and it is now thought that he may yield to their importuning. Should Coach Glendon be given greater leeway in the care of his charges, the sports liberties he offered the crew men that are now enjoyed in the sports which the Academy contests with the Army cadets for supremacy, it is thought that next season will see him back on the Severn.

A handsome revolver has been sent Mr. Walter Lucas, of Cleveland, O., father of Midshipman Arthur L. Lucas, who was drowned a few days before his graduation from the Naval Academy. Accompanying the gift is the following letter to Mr. Lucas, father of the dead midshipman, who was honored by all who knew him:

"Shortly before the sad accident which robbed the 3d Company of midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy of its commander, Midshipman Arthur L. Lucas, the second, third and fourth classmen in it determined to express to him the esteem in which he was held by all. His high-minded fairness, coupled with such admirable personal qualities and ability to command, won for him the trust, love and admiration of all his associates. It was in appreciation of this that we chose as a gift, to be presented to him on his graduation morning, a Smith and Wesson military revolver, but since he himself cannot receive it we send it to his father, Mr. Walter L. Lucas, 1622 Crawford Road, Cleveland, O., who can well understand our regard for him as a token of the honor in which he was held by

"THE 3D COMPANY."

"Brigade of Midshipmen, U.S.N.A., Annapolis, Md."

Little Alice Rice, the daughter of Prof. H. L. Rice, U.S.N., was knocked down and injured, fortunately only slightly, by a carelessly driven team. The driver was arrested, tried and fined.

Midshipman T. J. Glendinning, jr., of the fourth class, has resigned on account of defective vision. The Navy Department has accepted the resignation of the following midshipmen: John L. Poole, Baltimore, Md.; Robert G. Ward, New York city; Adolph B. Miller, Buffalo, N.Y.; Clarence W. Alger, Harold, S.D.; Arthur F. Webb, Winfield, Kas.

Midshipman Guy K. Calhoun, who has been visiting in Annapolis since his graduation, has left for Puget Sound, Wash., to report for temporary duty on the cruiser Philadelphia. He will shortly be ordered to his home at Seattle, Wash., on six months' sick leave, at the end of which time he will report to the Naval Academy for physical re-examination.

Mrs. Austin M. Knight, wife of Commander Knight, U.S.N., and children, and Mrs. Knight's mother, Mrs. Richard Welch, have gone to Atlantic City. Mrs. Russell, wife of Lieut. Joseph Russell, U.S.M.C., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Benjamin Gossett, in South Carolina. Mrs. Ronald Earle Fisher, wife of Lieutenant Fisher, U.S.A., and their small son, Dorsey Gassaway Fisher, are here for the summer at the home of Mrs. Fisher's brother, on Church Circle.

The following candidates, having passed successfully the physical and mental examinations, have been admitted to the Naval Academy: Carl E. Hint, Modesto, Cal.; Harry G. Patrick, Evansville, Ind.; Howard H. Good, Warren, Ind.; John J. Brown, Fall River, Mass.; Garnet Hullings, Oil City, Pa.; Robert H. Grayson, Selma, Ala.

The following additional midshipmen have been admitted as members of the new fourth class: William H. Burtis, Ernest G. Small, Thomas C. Snell, George L. Mauntain, Thomas F. Reeves, William Kerr and Samuel E. Renner.

Candidates for admission to the Naval Academy reported June 16 for the examination, which begins at the Naval Academy on June 17.

Prof. H. Marion, of the Naval Academy, will have charge of the department of modern languages at the Culver Naval School, Culver, Ind., during the months of July and August.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 12, 1908.

All work on the auxiliaries to the fleet has now been completed and they are taking on stores preparatory to their departure on Saturday. Incidentally the department of supplies and accounts is now passing through the most strenuous period of its history, due largely to the fact that the appropriation for the year was not sufficient to permit of the force being increased sufficiently to meet the demands. The clerical force in particular is working longer hours than usual. As for the freight which is received and sent out each day, the amount is something never before dreamed of in the history of the station. Yesterday the largest shipment ever made from Mare Island in one day was forwarded to the Ohio, and consisted of 4,563 packages, amounting to 458,506 pounds.

Among those who sailed on the Maine Monday and whose departure was regretted by the Mare Island people, was Capt. Richard M. Cutts, jr., U.S.M.C., who has been quartermaster at the barracks for two years. Mrs. Cutts and their children have taken the home of Madam Cutts on Mare Island during his cruise to the Atlantic coast. Madam Cutts is in San Francisco, but upon her return will live with Mrs. Cutts. Capt. Douglas C. McDougal, U.S.M.C., has left for Washington on temporary duty. Lieut. Wallace Berthoff returned Saturday from Portland en route to join the California for duty. Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf becomes the new commander of the Farragut. Mrs. Metcalf will make her home with her mother, Mrs. Dan Preston Metcalf, at the yard.

Major and Mrs. D. A. Frederick, 22d Inf., entertained thirty guests at their quarters at Fort McDowell on Wednesday night, fifty guests in addition being asked to the dance which followed, given in honor of Miss Doris Frederick, who has just graduated from the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Menlo Park. Among the guests were: Col. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George F. Cooke, Col. Alfred Reynolds and Miss Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Lieut. and Mrs. Widdifield, Lieut. and Mrs. Andre, Lieut. Russell James, and many others.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles M. Thomas, who, with their daughters, Mrs. Yarnell and Miss Ruth Thomas, have been visiting at Del Monte for the past two weeks, will leave within a few days for Pleasanton to be the guests of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst at her country home, "Hacienda del Pose de Verona." Later they plan to go to the Yosemite, returning to Del Monte for a brief stay before they go to Coronado to spend two months, leaving for the East in September. Mrs. O. P. Jackson has also been a guest at Del Monte. Mrs. Alexander Sharp has returned to San Francisco after a few weeks at Del Monte, to remain in that city until Captain Sharp sails for the Orient on the Virginia. Major and Mrs. Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., came to Vallejo last week and spent a few days at the Hotel St. Vincent. Mrs. Smith, wife of Governor General Smith, of the Philippines, arrived from the Far East on the Manchuria, and is at the Fairmont in San Francisco. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan are also at the Fairmont, having just returned from a delightful visit to Honolulu. Lieut. F. Taylor Evans, who accompanied his father, Rear Admiral Evans, to the East, returned from Washington ten days ago and rejoined his ship, the Louisiana. Lieut. Richard S. Douglas was a recent arrival in San Francisco, having returned on the Manchuria from the Far East. Brig. Gen. and

Mrs. Richard H. Pratt are at the Colonial, in San Francisco. The officers of the Alabama were dinner hosts aboard that ship a night or two before she sailed, when a delightful time was enjoyed by the guests, among whom were: Mrs. Charles Weller, Miss Anna Weller, Miss Marie Churchill, Miss Masie Coyle, and Miss Angela Coyle. One of the most feted of naval women at Del Monte recently has been Mrs. William T. Swinburne, who has divided honors with the ladies who came to the coast to join husbands on the ships of the Atlantic Fleet. On Tuesday afternoon a card party was given at the hotel by Mrs. H. E. Warner, when six tables of bridge and two of five hundred, with a handsome prize for each table, were arranged. Among the guests were many from the Presidio of Monterey. Those present included Mrs. Charles M. Thomas, Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland, Mrs. Marion P. Maus, Mrs. O. P. Jackson, Mrs. George H. Estes, Mrs. John N. Wright, Mrs. McIver, Mrs. F. D. Webster, Mrs. J. L. DeWitt, Mrs. Joseph Trille, Mrs. W. B. Graham, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Jewell, and the Misses Mary Southerland and Mary Jacks.

Mrs. Daniel E. Shean, wife of Lieutenant Shean, is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Douglas, in San Francisco. Capt. Lucien Young, U.S.N., has returned from Santa Barbara, where he went to act as counsel for Pay Insp. Eugene D. Ryan during his recent court-martial, at which, it is understood, he was exonerated of all charges preferred against him. Mrs. Ryan, with their children, is visiting relatives in Vallejo. Lieut. Walter S. Grant has arrived in San Francisco, en route to Iloilo, P.I., as aide to Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges. Mrs. James Hamilton and daughter will be passengers on the Manchuria to Shanghai, to join Commander Sears. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Raymond Stone have taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent.

The torpedoboats returned Wednesday from Portland and other northern ports. On the trip up the coast they encountered extremely rough weather. The Buffalo has left for the return trip to Panama, where she will meet several hundred men sent out to be transferred to the ships of the Atlantic Fleet before they sail.

The baseball team of the Missouri defeated the team from the torpedoboat Hull at Mare Island this week by a score of 18 to 6, while the team of the Hopkins, which holds the championship pennant among the torpedoboats, was defeated by the Crawleys and Conlins, an amateur team of Vallejo, the score standing at 9 to 6.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., June 15, 1908.

Lieut. Allen Kimberly gave a week-end house party at Fort Warren for Miss Bazier and Miss Stevens, chaperoned by Mrs. Stevens, and later by Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle. Colonel Homer and Miss Dyer spent several days visiting in Portland, Me. Miss Skillings visited Miss Pike for a few days and then spent the remainder with Mrs. Brett, at Fort Banks.

At Fort Andrews the officers and ladies entertained with a charming little dance on Wednesday evening. The guests from Fort Banks were Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Captain Kephart and Lieutenant Morrow; from Fort Strong: Major and Mrs. Straub, Miss Wilbur, Dr. and Mrs. Tenny, Miss Letterman, and Lieutenant Lyon and Gearhart; from Fort Warren: Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle, Lieutenant Kimberly; from Fort Revere: Capt. and Mrs. Zollars, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Lieutenant Wilson, Miss Cree and Dr. Stockard. Mrs. Davis's guests were: Miss Carey, of Boston; Miss Davis, of Smith College; Mr. Ferries, of Technology, and Lieut. Lee Hagood. Mrs. Bartlett entertained Miss Koon, of Wellesley College, and Miss Wiggin, of Boston.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. C. O. Zollars entertained most delightfully at bridge. Her attractive home was decorated with daisies everywhere. The winners of the handsome Canton china cups were Mrs. Straub, Mrs. Hase, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Bartlett and Miss Wilbur; the consolation prize was drawn for and won by Mrs. Hoskins, wife of Colonel Hoskins, the district commander, it being a lovely Canton plate. Just before the delicious refreshments were served, Mrs. Henry C. Merriam, at Mrs. Zollars's request, announced the engagement of Miss Edith Erskine to Lieut. T. A. Clark, C.A.C.

On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Force were entertained at dinner by Dr. Brewer, at Fort Warren. Mrs. Lomax had as her guests at luncheon her mother, Mrs. Bradford, and her sister, Miss Pauline Bradford, of Portsmouth, and Mrs. Crocker, of Brookline.

On Friday evening the officers and ladies of Fort Banks gave a large card party for all the officers and ladies of the district. Bridge and hearts were played until the refreshments were served. The prize for the highest score in bridge went to Mrs. Long, and Captain Zollars won the handsome stein for his high score. Mrs. Peck won the prize in hearts, and Lieutenant Clark won the gentlemen's prize. During the refreshments the 10th U.S. Artillery band played some very fine selections, and afterward the tables were removed and dancing was enjoyed. A glorious moon was shining, and the trip down the harbor to the different posts was not the least enjoyable part of the evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Eastman are visiting Mrs. Eastman's parents at their summer home on the south shore, and were Capt. and Mrs. Merriam's guests for the card party at Fort Banks.

On Saturday evening the militia of Massachusetts entertained with a dinner at the Exchange Club in Boston, all the officers of Fort Banks and the harbor posts. A most enjoyable time was spent by everyone. On the same evening Mrs. Straub entertained the ladies whose husbands were at the militia dinner, and the evening passed most pleasantly with cards and a delicious supper.

Miss Edith Koon was Mrs. Bartlett's week-end guest at Fort Andrews. Capt. and Mrs. Matthews entertained several friends on Sunday at Fort Andrews. Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor entertained Dr. and Mrs. Peck at dinner on Sunday. Major and Mrs. Davis entertained on Sunday night at supper for their house guest, Lieut. S. Frankenberg, of West Point, who is here for the coming maneuvers; the other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Koon and Lieutenant Morrow.

The baseball games of the past week were most interesting. Fort Warren came over to play Fort Revere on Tuesday, the score being 8 to 4 in Fort Revere's favor. On Thursday Fort Revere went over to Revere Beach to play Fort Banks and in a game which lasted two hours, Fort Banks won with a score of 4 to 3. Hogan pitched for Revere, and Muihl for Banks. Fisher, captain of the star team, played in fine shape. Keough and Ellison were the other star players of Fort Banks, while Rose caught well, and with Jacobs played the star game for Fort Revere. At the fourth inning the score stood 1 to 2 in Revere's favor. In the sixth inning they each scored, but in the eighth and ninth innings Fort Banks scored one in each, winning the game.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., June 10, 1908.

The cruiser Charleston, flagship of the Second Squadron of the Pacific Fleet, arrived at the yard on June 10 from Portland, Oregon, and will remain here for about two months. The greater part of her crew will be transferred to the St. Louis and Milwaukee to enable the two ships to make a practice trip to Honolulu and return.

Mrs. Bauer, of Seattle, has been the guest of Mrs. J. H. Pendleton. Lieut. Col. J. H. Pendleton, commanding officer of the marine barracks, returned a few days ago from Mare Island, where he was a member of an examining board. Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Ramsey, U.S.M.C., celebrated the third anniversary of their marriage on June 7. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., and Surg. and Mrs. J. B. Dennis, U.S.N., were their guests at dinner. Surg. and Mrs. Dennis are guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton. Surgeon Dennis is attached to the U.S.S. Virginia.

Mrs. Hutchison, wife of Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Hutchison, of the St. Louis, gave a luncheon on board to Mrs. Reed, wife of Civil Engr. P. L. Reed, Mrs. J. B. Dennis and Mrs. J. H.

Pendleton. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman, U.S.N., has been visiting Capt. D. H. Mahan, U.S.N., captain of the yard. Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Ramsey, U.S.M.C., have gone to Portland, Oregon, to attend the wedding of Lieutenant Ramsey's brother, the Rev. Horace Ramsey, rector of St. Stephen's church, in that city.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. P. L. Reed gave a dinner on June 6. Among those present were: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Surg. and Mrs. J. B. Dennis, Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Crenshaw, of the U.S.S. Nebraska. The dinner was followed by a dance in the sail loft. Several dinner dances have been given on board the various ships in the harbor.

A daughter was born to Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer and Mrs. Larimer on June 6. Mrs. Larimer is a daughter of Rear Admiral W. T. Burwell, commandant of the yard. Mrs. Bagg, wife of Surg. C. P. Bagg, U.S.N., surgeon of the yard, gave a dinner in honor of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. K. Slocum, U.S.N., on June 4. Mrs. Slocum's mother, Mrs. Le Count, of San Francisco, Cal., was also a guest.

The torpedoboats Rowan and Goldsborough have been ordered to proceed to San Francisco as soon as they are ready for sea.

Several officers from the garrison at Victoria, B.C., were visitors here last week. They came to play a match game of golf against the officers of the station. Rear Admiral W. T. Burwell, commandant, played for the yard officials, with Chief Clerk F. G. Forbes as partner, and they won the tournament. An informal dance was given on board the Rhode Island on June 10.

Pvt. Leslie P. Davis, U.S.M.C., attached to the command at the barracks, defeated all competitors from the deck as Seattle during their recent visit, in the 100-yard dash and the broad jump. He was the recipient of two handsome cups. He made the 100-yard in the fast time of 10 1/5 seconds. In the broad jump he covered 21 ft. 1 inch. Private Davis also obtained a medal for first place in the relay race between the Navy and the Army. He has only recently joined the service, and is an acquisition to the athletic contingent at the barracks. There will be a field day of sports on July 4 among the marines stationed here.

The Pennsylvania and Colorado will return here shortly to install fire control systems.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 15, 1908.

Miss Josephine O'Keefe has gone to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to be the guest during the summer of her brother, Chaplain O'Keefe, of the 12th Cavalry. Very elaborate and complete in every detail was the bridge luncheon given Thursday by Mrs. Goodwin Compton. The decorations were of spring blossoms and ferns. Seventy-five guests were seated at quartet tables, and after the luncheon bridge was played. Miss Robinson, who has been the guest of her nephew, Chaplain H. Percy Silver, has returned to her home in Philadelphia. Capt. and Mrs. P. G. Clarke have returned from Montgomery, Ala., where they spent several weeks with relatives and friends. A big musical event was the concert by the Logan Concert Company Friday night. Miss Blanch Logan was the pianist and Miss Hazel Kirk was the prima donna soprano. The house was crowded and every one enjoyed a musical treat. Mrs. S. C. Williams has gone to Denver for an extended visit with relatives.

The reception given Thursday night by the officers of the post in honor of Gen. Pascasio Guerra and his aides, who are guests here, was a brilliant affair. The officers' club presented a striking appearance. Music by the 13th Infantry band, in the form of a serenade, was a feature of the reception, and the Cuban airs rendered pleased the guests.

Major D. H. Boughton, who is the venerable master of Army Lodge of Perfection here, has received word that the grand commander, James D. Richardson, of the Supreme Council, has approved the organization of the two remaining bodies of Scottish Rite Masonry at the post, that of the council and the consistory. Major Boughton has made it possible for Army Masons to have these bodies entirely their own.

Major Charles W. Kutz, C.E., who arrived Tuesday and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clarence O'Sherill, delivered a lecture Wednesday night at the Officers' Club on the Panama Canal. Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Normyle and daughter, Margaret, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. R. D. Walsh, are now visiting at Capt. and Mrs. Nichols. Miss Poll Fuller is the guest of Miss Lillian Abraham in Kansas City. Mo. Lieut. and Mrs. George E. Kumpke and son, Edward, and Mrs. Edward Fenlon will leave this week for Fort Snelling, Minn., to be the guests of Major and Mrs. Tyree K. Rivers, after which they will visit Mr. and Mrs. Ethan B. Ryan in Billings, Mont., before going to their new station at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. Lieut. Roger S. Fitch entertained at dinner Friday evening at the post for the Miss Dorothy Mencleny, Miss Merry Mason, of Platte City, Miss Marie Miller, of Kansas City, and Lieuts. W. L. Patterson and J. E. Ware.

A number of officers went to Kansas City Friday to observe the high water which has played such havoc with the low lands in that city. Miss Woods, of Kansas City, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. William N. Hughes. A very large attendance of officers and ladies witnessed the comic opera "Robin Hood," given by local talent, at the post gymnasium Friday night. The music was especially good. Lieut. W. P. Moffet, of Fort Sheridan, was the guest Sunday of his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Holmes. Capt. J. M. Palmer, 15th Inf., of Fort Douglas, was the guest of friends here Sunday.

Mrs. P. S. Bond entertained Tuesday morning with a most attractive bridge party, followed by a one o'clock luncheon, in compliment to Miss Young of New York. Mrs. Bond's guests were: Mrs. D. E. Aultman, Mrs. E. R. Gibson, Mrs. J. W. Clinton, Mrs. H. F. Reed, Mrs. Alexander Dade, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. C. F. Andrews, Mrs. G. D. Moore, Mrs. Slatery, Mrs. Bernard Sharp, Mrs. Fair, Miss Fassett and Mrs. J. L. Loving. Capt. Stanley G. Zinke was the host at a smoker at the Officers' Club Thursday night as a compliment to his father, Dr. E. Gustave Zinke, of Cincinnati, O.

Mrs. L. K. Wolgemuth and Miss Ina Wolgemuth left Friday for Fort Caswell, N.C., to be the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. McCleary. Gen. and Mrs. Wygant came Saturday to be the guests for some time of Capt. and Mrs. Wygant. Miss Dorothy Smith, who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. G. S. Young for the past three months, left Saturday for her home in New York. Miss Young, who has been spending the past month with Capt. and Mrs. McClintock, has returned to her home in New Jersey.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. Andrews entertained with a beautifully appointed dinner Friday evening for their house guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond S. Pratt, Art. Corps. Among the members of the Scottish Rite Masons from the post who left Monday for Wichita, Kas., to be present at the semi-annual convocation at that place, which will open in the new Scottish Rite temple, were Capt. Herbert A. White, Chaplain H. Percy Silver and Capt. D. A. Aultman. Capt. F. W. Rowell, 15th Inf., arrived Monday from Fort Douglas, Utah. Col. Charles W. Taylor has returned from Fort Meade, S.D. Col. B. R. James, a British officer, arrived here Saturday from Washington, where he is military attaché. Colonel James is the guest of Major John F. Morrison for several days.

A committee, consisting of Capt. E. E. Booth, Mr. A. W. Whitehead and Sergeant Ferguson, are making arrangements for St. John's day, to be celebrated by the Masons here. The three lodges from Leavenworth, one from Lansing and one from Easton, will be invited. Captain Conger will have charge of the music. Lieut. J. S. Chambers has gone to his old home in Williamsburg, Ky., to spend six weeks. Lieut. J. H. Earle returned Saturday from a month's visit with relatives in North Carolina. Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl, wife of the late Captain Van Tuyl, returned Friday from a month's visit with Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Van Tuyl at Sedan, Kas. Mrs. Van Tuyl will leave July 1 for Fort Logan, Colo., to remain several weeks as the guest of Major and Mrs. A. P. Buffington, and from there will join a party of friends for a trip through the Yellowstone Park.

Capt. Irving J. Carr, Lieuts. Roger S. Fitch, James E. Ware and William L. Patterson entertained the following guests Friday evening at an informal dinner: Lieut. and Mrs. W. N.

Hughes, Miss Merry Mann, of Platte City; Miss Marie Minor and Miss Martha Wood, of Kansas City, and Miss Dorothy McMeely, of Troy, N.Y. Major Boughton, Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller, Lieut. Col. Young, Capt. James R. Lindsay, Capt. James E. Normyle and Capt. Herbert A. White left Sunday afternoon for Peoria, Ill., where they will act as judges for the annual drill of the Woodmen.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 17, 1908.

Among the spectators of the exhibition ride in the hall last Wednesday morning there were none who took a deeper interest in the exercises than the members of the class of 1868, who gathered on that day for a reunion. At the conclusion of the drill a call was made upon the Superintendent, and then, all arrangements having been made, under Capt. Henry Metcalfe's direction, the party proceeded to Pine Terrace, Highland Falls, the home of their classmate, General Charles F. Roe. Here reminiscences were exchanged, host and hostess having unearthed journals and cadet equipments dating back thirty years, for comparison. At the lunch which followed a song of Captain Metcalfe's composition was sung by the assembled guests. It is a surprise to their host, who had conceived the idea of holding the class reunion under his hospitable roof rather than at West Point. The following were the members of '68 present: Col. J. G. D. Knight, Col. William L. Marshall and Col. Richard L. Hoxie, C.E.; Prof. Robert Fletcher, Dartmouth College; Col. DeLancey A. Kane, Newport, R.I.; Chancellor Martin, deputy surveyor, Custom House, New York; Col. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept.; Major Frank W. Russell, New Hampshire; Col. J. H. Willard, U.S.A., retired; Capt. Henry Metcalfe, U.S.A., retired; George W. Dunbar, civil life. Of the forty-two members of the class, twenty-nine survive.

Mrs. Larned and Cadet Rumbough received the guests at the hop on Thursday evening. The Misses Larned, Scott, Gandy, Page, Mitchell, Koehler, Patton, Ayer, Jocelyn, Brooke, Chase, Hume, Capron, Young, Detwiler, Gray, Parish, Draper, Hibbard, Pratt, Reynolds, White, Aldrich, Sizoy, Barnes, La Laune, Heintz, Atkinson, Condon, Gillett, Fenton, Schumaker, Evans, were a few among the many young ladies present. Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Patton, Miss Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Drysdale, Mrs. E. H. Brooke, Mrs. S. P. Jocelyn, Lieut. DeWitt C. Jones, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Major James B. Erwin were a few among many guests from a distance. The officers and ladies of the post were well represented.

Furlough songs were sung by the members of the furlough class, who took their departure on the following day at 9 a.m. As Aug. 23 falls on Sunday this year, the furlough men will not report their return until Aug. 29.

Camp Ruger was established at 10:30 on Saturday morning. Sunday afternoon Mr. Essigke, the leader of the band, and twenty cadets accompanied the chaplain to New York city to attend services at Grace church.

Monday was a very rainy day in Camp, and the season of summer hops was inaugurated on a very stormy night. There was a good attendance, however. The guests were received by Mrs. Patton, whose son is adjutant of the corps, and Cadet Captain Stearns.

Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. S. B. M. Young left on Tuesday for New York city. They will return shortly to Yellowstone Park. Major James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Reckopf. Mrs. Jocelyn and her daughter, Miss Dorothy, and Mrs. L. H. Brooke and Miss Brooke are registered at the hotel, as are also Mrs. Melvin W. Rowell, Melvin and Josephine Rowell and Mrs. Storck.

Mrs. John M. Carson, jr., and her daughter, Miss Margaret, have just returned from Europe, where they have spent the past year, Miss Carson having been at school in Switzerland. Major Carson went to meet them on the arrival of their steamer last Wednesday.

The game with the 7th Regiment closed the baseball season for West Point with a victory. The following are the season's scores, West Point's score being given first in each case:

April—Wednesday, 8, New York University, no game; Saturday, 11, Union, 3-1; Wednesday, 15, Lafayette, no game; Saturday, 18, Manhattan, 6-7; Wednesday, 22, Williams, 4-3; Saturday, 25, Fordham, 2-5; Wednesday, 28, Yale, 2-6. May—Saturday, 2, University of Virginia, 1-1; Wednesday, 6, University of Pennsylvania, 4-5; Saturday, 9, Lehigh, 3-1; Wednesday, 13, Brown University, 8-5; Saturday, 16, Columbia Freshmen, 6-4; Dartmouth, 1-3; Wednesday, 20, Wesleyan, 0-1; Saturday, 23, Columbia, 3-7; Wednesday, 27, Trinity, 5-0; Saturday, 30, 7th Regt., N.G.N.Y., no game. June—Wednesday, 3, Navy, 6-16; Saturday, 6, Amherst, 3-8; Thursday, 11, 7th Regt., N.G.N.Y., 5-4.

Officers of Cadet Battalion.

Special Orders No. 109, issued from Headquarters, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., June 11, 1908, state that upon the recommendation of the Commandant of Cadets the existing appointments of officers and non-commissioned officers in the battalion of cadets are revoked to take effect immediately after breakfast on the 12th, and the following appointments of officers and non-commissioned officers in the Battalion of Cadets are announced to take effect immediately after breakfast on the 12th:

To be captains—Cadets Greble, Philoon, Stearns, Harrington, Delano and Simpson, W. H.
To be lieutenant and adjutant—Cadet Patton. To be lieutenant and quartermaster—Cadet Smith, R. D.
To be lieutenants—Cadets Marks, Rumbough, Fuller, McNabb, Johnson, R. D., Richardson, Beardslee, Godfrey, Briscoe, Goetz, Brice and Matheson.
To be acting sergeant major—Cadet Eichelberger. To be acting quartermaster sergeant—Cadet Milling. To be acting first sergeants—Cadets Taylor, H. L., Donaldson, Baehr, Hayes, P., Sage and McGee. To be acting color sergeants—Cadets Morrow and Munnichusen.
To be acting sergeants—Cadets Gage, Parker, Purdon, Stokely, Wright, J. M., Devers, North, Sears, Underwood, Hughes, Gee, McDowell, Moss, Partridge, Mills, Ahern, Chapman, C. G., Coles, Acher, Hill, Miner, Meyer, Krogstad and Ford.

To be sergeant major—Cadet Beard. To be quartermaster sergeant—Cadet Griswold.

To be first sergeants—Cadets Uhl, Haverkamp, Garlington, Strong, Pullen and Harmon, K. B. To be company quartermaster sergeants—Cadets Aleshire, Solberg, Marshburn, Hines, Moore, L. and Folk.
To be sergeants—Cadets Kallough, Wallace, Waterman, Dunn, B. C., Torrey, Selleck, Gray, E. B., Shurtleff, Pillans, Leonard, Dunn, W. K., Landis, Jones, J., Dawley, Hobbs, Holmer, Taulbee, Muir, Wilson, Robb, McNeal, Connolly, Brown, C. H., Calvo, Fowler and Ray.

To be color sergeants.
To be corporals—Cadets Surles, Nance, Hicks, F. H., Lockwood, McLane, J. T., Bowley, Calley, Mahaffey, Finch, Lawrence, Kieffer, Lueder, Wier, Simpson, B. W., Weaver, R. N., Hoisington, Conard, Bradford, Mooney, Stewart, Clay, Beatty, Christian, Fleming, Dargue, Franke, G. H., Keeley, Byrne, C. L., Nalle, and Reinecke.

The acting sergeant major, the acting quartermaster sergeant and the acting first sergeants will be allowed the same privileges as cadet lieutenants during the encampment.

Athletic Council.

Special Orders No. 110, issued on June 12, provide that hereafter all cadet athletic contests and games shall be under the direction of an officers' council to consist of the Commandant of Cadets, one officer on duty at headquarters, U.S. Military Academy, the quartermaster and commissary of cadets, one officer of the medical department, one officer on duty in the quartermaster's department, the master of the sword, one officer specially qualified in football, and one officer specially qualified in baseball, who shall be appointed by the Superintendent.

The council is authorized, subject to the approval of the

Superintendent, to arrange for all athletic contests and games, formulate the necessary rules, distribute tickets for the games according to the same plan as heretofore, invite contributions for the support of athletics as heretofore, and publish reports of its transactions for the information of subscribers. The following officers are appointed to serve for the year 1908:

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howe, Commandant of Cadets; Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy, surr. Capt. William R. Grove, C.E., Q.M., and C.S. of Cadets; Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d Cav., adjut., U.S.M.A.; Capt. Herman J. Koehler, U.S.A., master of the sword; Capt. Robert C. Foy, 10th Cav., asst. to the quartermaster; 1st Lieut. Stephen Abbot, C.A.C., baseball representative; 2d Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf., football representative.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., June 15, 1908.

The month of May was quite gay here. A number of very pleasant informal parties took place, besides several dinners and the usual weekly hops. Among the most elaborate and successful social affairs was a dance in the post gymnasium, given by Lieut. and Mrs. L. S. Carson, 8th Cav., in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. O. W. Rethorst, the latest bride and groom in the 8th Cavalry. The dance hall was most artistically decorated and was the scene of much beauty. The ladies were beautifully gowned, the bride wearing her wedding dress, an exquisite creation of liberty satin and real lace. Those in the receiving party were: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, Capt. and Mrs. Duff, Lieut. and Mrs. Rethorst and Lieut. and Mrs. Carson. Music was furnished by the 8th Cavalry orchestra, which, thanks to our very competent band leader, Mr. Brinsmeade, was fine. After the dance, delicious refreshments were served in the Officers' Club.

On May 26 the Post Card Club was entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. T. L. Sherburne at the Officers' Club. Five hundred was played and the ladies' prize, three drawn work handkerchiefs in an embroidered case, was won by Mrs. Shillock, while Captain Duff captured the gentleman's prize, a handsome knife. The other meeting of the club during May was held at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Duff. Five hundred was played; Mrs. Rethorst winning the prize, a beautiful belt buckle; the gentleman's prize, a leather bridge set, was awarded to Mr. Gaylord. Miss Louise Van Natta is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Van Natta.

The latest recruit for the 8th Cavalry is a fine boy, John Earle Lenoir Sirmey, who arrived on Tuesday, May 12.

On Monday, May 18, Capt. and Mrs. Duff entertained at a luncheon and afternoon reception, Bishop Graves, of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Gaylord, of the constructing quartermaster's department, entertained at cards on May 23. Those present were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, Capt. and Mrs. Duff, Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller and Mr. Bigelow. We were glad to have Mrs. Hathaway join us, who arrived a few weeks ago with her small son. Mrs. Van Natta gave a delightful card party on Wednesday, June 4, in honor of Miss Louise Van Natta, of St. Joseph, Mo. Mrs. Mueller won the prize, a beautiful lavender silk shawl.

On May 30 Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O'Connor gave a beautiful dinner. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Norvell, Miss Nettie McCrackin, Mr. and Mrs. Habegger, Lieutenant Collins and Lieutenant Henry. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. T. L. Donaldson entertained at dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Rethorst. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Latrobe, Lieut. and Mrs. Carson and Lieut. and Mrs. Hathaway. Mrs. Sherburne gave a bridge party on Saturday, June 13. Those invited were: Mrs. Shillock and Miss Shillock, Mrs. Van Natta and Miss Van Natta, Mrs. Hathaway, Mr. Mueller and Mrs. Kilbourne; Mrs. Mueller won the prize, an exquisite little pin.

Dr. and Mrs. Wells are on a two months' leave, visiting friends and relatives in the East and South. Major Shillock's mother and sister are out on a visit from Minneapolis, Minn. Lieut. and Mrs. Sherburne are now occupying quarters No. 22, on the "Upper Deck."

The weather has been most unfavorable for target practice, owing to the rain and wind. The troops, however, have been kept busy, not only with the shooting, but with practice marches and night maneuvers once a week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Carson gave a delightful dinner on Friday night, June 12, in honor of Miss Van Natta. The other guests were Colonel Kingsbury, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, and Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller and Lieutenant Edmunds. We were glad to welcome Colonel Kingsbury on Thursday. Mrs. Kingsbury and her two daughters are now at Atlantic City, and will arrive at the post about June 20. Lieut. Colonel O'Connor and Captain Farber are now at Fort Leavenworth. Mr. and Mrs. Habegger have returned from a trip to Omaha, where they went to have an operation performed on their small son, John, who, we are glad to hear, is improving rapidly.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., June 17, 1908.

Tuesday afternoon Adjutant General Warfield, of Maryland, reviewed the 1st Regiment of Infantry, M.N.G. He was accompanied by Colonels Wood and Hutton, who are members of Governor Crothers's staff, and by Colonel Little, Lieut. Colonel Rafferty and Major Cronkhite. While the entire formation was creditable to all taking part, the Artillery reserves, commanded by Major Reckord, did unusually well, this being their first appearance at any battalion formation since last year. After the review Colonel Little entertained the officers at his tent.

Perfection was attained by Co. B, 1st Regiment, on Tuesday afternoon in their sub-caliber practice with the mortars. Ten shots were fired at a fixed target, and all were hits. The last shot struck the material target. Captain Fisher, who commands the company, has a splendid organization. Sub-caliber practice was also held at Battery Stricker by Co. A and the 1st Company, C.A., M.N.G. Twenty-five rounds were fired by each company, and hits were made on a material target at a minimum range of 1,800 yards.

Every afternoon last week one battalion of the supports was pitted against in problems drawn by Captain Wickham and Lieutenant Huntley. The operations were extensive and practical, Fort Howard being actually defended by a real attacking party and practically all of the country for four miles from the post was hostile territory. Problems covering advance, flank and rear guard movements, patrols, reconnaissances, outpost and offensive and defensive formations were covered logically. Close and extended order drills are held daily on the parade in the morning. All of the officers and men were enthusiastic, and the daily improvement was marked. The review by Lieut. Col. W. C. Rafferty on Sunday and the march past headquarters as the regiment left the next day proved that an able and interested body of the Maryland Guard could in a short time compare favorably with, if not excel any similar organization in the country.

Sunday afternoon Judge Stockbridge delivered an interesting lecture on "Patriotism." He was introduced by Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., retired.

Friday evening, after night drill, the Regular officers of the garrison entertained the officers of the National Guard at a smoker, given in the gymnasium. The affair was most enjoyable and did as much to promote good fellowship as anything that has happened during the encampment. Short speeches were made by Lieut. Colonel Rafferty, Colonel Little, Chaplain Page and others.

On Sunday evening the officers of the 1st Regiment gave a dinner to the Regular officers and the officers of the 1st Coast Artillery. It was most delightful, Colonel Little proving himself to be a splendid master of ceremonies. Captain Beckenbaugh, with assistance of "General" Johnson, the famous cook of the regiment, deserved much praise for his management of the solid and liquid part of the entertainment. The touch of sadness to it all was that the next morning all would leave Fort Howard for another indefinite period.

Promptly to the minute scheduled the regiment marched to the wharf and embarked for Baltimore on Monday, the 15th,

and on Tuesday the Regulars broke camp and Fort Howard returned to its normal state.

The calibration firing at Battery Stricker was conducted Friday morning by Co. A, 1st Regt., and the 1st Company, C.A., M.N.G. Captains Markey and Austin commanding, under the supervision of the calibration board, Major Hubbard, Captains Chase and Lincoln, C.A.C. The board overlooked no details, and the results were most gratifying. Eighteen shots were fired, nine from each gun, all of which fell close together. Quite a party occupied the lighthouse at the turn in the main channel, among others Sergt. Major Rackley, senior grade, who obtained a splendid picture of each splash for an exhibit to the records of the board.

Saturday, from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., was declared a period of hostilities. The enemy being represented by the Q.M. launch Gregg, and the tug Irene, was commanded by Lieutenant Cardwell. The night attack was made spectacular by the use of signals, and would have been most successful had not two accidents occurred. One, the explosion of a signal mortar on the launch, which injured the aft deck and shattered all of the glass in the cabin; and the other, the premature explosion of the rockets on the tug which fortunately only burned all of the paint from the starboard side. Lieutenant Cardwell proved himself quite a hero by bringing one of the men who was severely injured from the aft cabin in the midst of all the excitement. So the simulated reports that the enemy was disabled and destroyed very closely approximated the truth.

Mrs. Albert Ordway, of Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D.C., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway during the exercises. Mrs. Kenly and sons, wife of Major Kenly, stationed in New York city, were the week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Whitney. Mrs. Godwin Ordway attended the wedding breakfast of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter at Rauscher's, in Washington, on June 10. Miss Woodward, of Sparrow's Point, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln last Friday. Brig. Gen. H. R. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Brown last Wednesday. Mrs. Godwin Ordway, Mrs. Albert Ordway, Mrs. S. B. Austin, of Pikesville, Md., Mrs. H. S. Brown and Miss Belle Starr, of Chester, Pa., were the guests of Mrs. W. C. Rafferty last Friday afternoon.

Lieut. S. Creed Cardwell celebrated his third wedding anniversary on June 10 by entertaining a few of the visiting officers at a stag dinner. Mrs. S. B. Austin, who was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Brown during the maneuvers last week, has returned to Baltimore. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown and their guest, Miss Starr, of Chester, Pa., spent last Wednesday in Washington, and were the guests of Colonel Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club in the evening.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, June 14, 1908.

Mrs. James M. Arrasmith entertained Saturday at a bridge tea for Miss Burkhalter, which was one of the most delightful affairs ever given at the post. About thirty guests were present for the game, and later a number more came in for tea, and the officers were all present. Six tables of the game were played, and a prize was awarded the winner at each. Mrs. Arrasmith was assisted by Mrs. Hugh Walthall and Mrs. Conley, and Mrs. Upham poured tea. The first really beautiful Friday afternoon was properly celebrated on Friday at the time of the parade and band concert, which drew a great number from town. During the concert a number of friends made informal visits on the various porches, and Mrs. Snow served tea in a shady nook on the lawn near the stand. Needless to say she had a group of the young girls from town and a bunch of the younger officers assisted her.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Caffey, of Salt Lake, entertained Friday evening at a large and elaborate card party in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. L. W. Caffey. The house was decorated mostly in the national colors, although roses were used also. Nine tables were filled with the players. The hostess was assisted by a few close friends, and in the game prizes were won by the guests of honor. Those invited from the post were Lieut. and Mrs. Upham, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers and Captain Cavanaugh. Mrs. Kneeland S. Snow was the hostess Friday at a delightful luncheon given in honor of Miss Burkhalter and of Mrs. Edgar Conley, who leaves shortly for the East. The table was done in yellow roses and smilax, and the whole house was bright with the flowers. The other guests were: Mrs. James M. Arrasmith, Mrs. Albert O. Seaman, Mrs. John Upham, Mrs. Willis Uline and Mrs. George H. Smith, from town. The usual weekly hop at the post Friday evening was larger than ever. A number of small dinners preceded it, and following it Capt. and Mrs. Conley entertained all the people of the garrison at a hop supper, with a few guests from town as well. The rooms were bright with yellow roses, and Miss Burkhalter, the guest of honor, assisted the hostess with the chafing dish.

The officers who went to Fort Duchesne, headed by Major Willis T. May and Capt. Bryan Conrad, have returned. They report a hard trip and were anything but pleased with their stay. The cases they tried were all of minor interest, and the out-of-the-way place afforded very little recreation. Lieutenant Waterman, Huddleson and Miller returned a day later than the others. Lieut. and Mrs. Snow entertained at a delightful informal bridge party last Tuesday evening for Miss Burkhalter, following the game with a chafing dish supper.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh L. Walthall have arrived, and are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin Butcher till they are settled in their new quarters at No. 17. The Regimental Bridge Club met Tuesday with Mrs. John Upham, when Mrs. Uline and Miss Burkhalter won the prizes.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, June 16, 1908.

The immense building activities have made a wonderful change in the reservation during the past two years. The new \$100,000 hospital building will be ready for occupancy in the early fall. The new underground electrical system, furnishing power for sixteen arc lights and 2,000 16-candle-power bulbs for the buildings and residences, was tested Tuesday for the first time. It will be running by July 1, when the \$2,000 sub-station is finally completed.

The new \$10,000 storehouse has just been completed, and work on the three new double sets of officers' quarters, costing \$70,000, will be finished in October. At present two of the officers are quartered in the city. Lieut. Col. C. H. Murray, commandant, has also asked for more residences for non-commissioned officers, several of whom are also quartered in the city. Three of the big buildings have been remodeled and are now being completed. Bids are now being advertised for the erection of a much needed bakery building. Capt. H. J. Hirsch, quartermaster, has put in a bill for \$11,000 more for walks and drives, aside from the \$10,000 that has just been expended.

A recent occurrence, where three officers of the post, in a downtown café, were mistaken for privates and ordered away from the tables where civilians were seated, has caused considerable feeling at the post. Colonel Murray is already taking steps to see that the soldiers are treated in a more human manner. The newspapers have taken up the matter and are protesting against such treatment.

The officers' hops are being held once every three weeks on account of the heat. Major H. C. Fisher, the new surgeon, who succeeded Major Raymond, has just arrived. Capt. S. M. De Loffre, Med. Corps, is right at home in Columbus. He graduated from the Ohio State University here twelve years ago, when his father was stationed at the barracks.

An examination for surgeons will be held at the post, probably in August. Major Fisher has already received numerous applications from civilian physicians.

There are at present more than a thousand men in the post, including the permanent party men and recruits. Only a few detachments are being sent to join regiments at present. Discipline is growing better every day and there is at present a fine staff of non-commissioned officers in the post, excellently fit to drill the recruits, who are coming in on the average of about twenty a day. The reservation has been thrown



White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water"

Funniest book of the year, "Richard's Poor Almanack," beautifully bound and illustrated, sent for 10c. Address White Rock, Flatiron Building, New York.

open to Columbus people, who are using it as a park. Band concerts are held on Monday and Thursday evenings, and thousands flock to the pretty grounds.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, June 6, 1908.

Miss Burkhalter, of Los Angeles, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Upham. The usual informal hop Friday evening was preceded by a dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. Albert O. Seaman, at which other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Upham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Crismon and Mr. Geary. Following the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Upham entertained a party of twenty at a chafing-dish supper, when the rooms were bright with yellow roses and a few hours were spent most delightfully. Earlier in the day Mrs. Edgar T. Conley entertained nearly a score of friends at a tea to meet Miss Burkhalter, when Mrs. Arrasmith, Mrs. Snow and Mrs. Upham assisted her.

Mrs. Morton, wife of Major Charles G. Morton, did not leave Salt Lake when the Major left to continue his round of inspection duty. She was entertained by a number of old friends of the days when the 6th Infantry was stationed at Douglas. She left last Friday to join Major Morton in Denver. Lieut. Eugene Santschi has returned from a trip to the Logan Agricultural College, where he went to take a degree of bachelor of science. Before entering the Military Academy he was a student at the college and had nearly completed his course. Since he has been stationed at Douglas he has finished the course and was graduated at the regular commencement exercises.

A new target range for the use of the National Guard is being constructed to the north of the city and will shortly be ready for use. It is being arranged under the personal supervision of Adjutant General Wedgwood, who, prior to this time, had secured the courtesy of the Douglas range. The new range will be much nearer at hand and easier of access.

Mrs. Robert H. Allen, formerly Miss Stella McIntyre, who has been here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McIntyre, has gone on to join Captain Allen at Fort Sheridan. Capt. and Mrs. Allen will return to Salt Lake to spend a part of the summer before leaving to rejoin the 29th in Manila. Lieutenant Reese has gone to Fort Sheridan. Mrs. Paul C. Potter has returned after a month spent with friends in San Francisco.

Capt. and Mrs. Willis T. Ulline entertained four tables of bridge Wednesday evening at their quarters. The rooms were beautifully decorated with roses. The guests were garrison people only, and prizes were won by Mrs. Boyers and Lieut. Albert O. Seaman.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., June 14, 1908.

Mrs. William C. Wren for the past week has been entertaining a house party of young maidens of "sweet seventeen," the schoolmates and part of Miss Mary Wren's graduating class, at "Kember Hall," Wisconsin. One of their happiest days was spent at Niagara Falls. That afternoon they were the guests of Mrs. Charles H. Barth at Fort Niagara, who had prepared a picnic luncheon, which was served under the trees, a number of officers and ladies being invited to meet the Fort Porter party. An afternoon at the Star Theater, where Miss Bonestell and her company are playing a summer engagement, was arranged by Mrs. Frank B. Davis and Miss Mitchell for the pleasure of Mrs. Wren's guests. Another pleasant affair was a Sunday night tea, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrew C. Wright being the hospitable hosts of the evening.

Mrs. Milton G. Holliday, of Fort Ethan Allen, will remain with her sister, Mrs. William F. Harrell, until after the maneuvers are over.

Tennis has taken the place of bridge, and these beautiful mornings find almost everyone in the garrison at the tennis court, either taking part or watching an interesting game.

Col. and Mrs. Heizmann and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are spending the summer at the Niagara Hotel. Since his retirement Colonel Heizmann has been looking around for a place to make a home for his family, and Buffalo appeals to him on account of the lovely climate in summer.

Gen. and Mrs. William Auman, assisted by their two charming daughters, Mrs. Katherine Ogden and Mrs. Edwin B. Winans, of Fort Meade, were at home to a hundred or more of their friends on Saturday afternoon. The large, handsome house that they are occupying in Oakland place, Buffalo, for the summer was beautiful with great bouquets and bowls of June flowers. The tea table was placed on the lawn, the centerpiece a wealth of pale pink peonies. Mrs. William C. Wren and Mrs. Mitchell, of Fort Porter, and Mrs. Robert Brown, of Buffalo, assisted Mrs. Auman to entertain her guests; other Army women present were: Mrs. McNamara, Mrs. Andrew C. Wright, Mrs. Frank B. Davis, Miss Hooper, Miss Bonnell, Miss Wren, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Heizmann and her daughter, Miss Thompson.

Mrs. Katherine Ogden talks on the 17th for three months in Europe. Lieut. Comdr. Oscar W. Koester, U.S.N., and

Mrs. Koester left on June 13 for Bradford, Pa., where Mrs. Koester will remain for the present, Commander Koester going in a few days to the Pacific coast.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 13, 1908.

Capt. Berkeley Enochs, 19th Inf., will spend a four months' leave studying at the Officers' School at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Enochs, mother of Captain Enochs, who makes her home with her son, left the post this week for the East. Miss Irene McNamee, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Michael M. McNamee, U.S.A., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Frank Ainsa, in El Paso. Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, 19th Inf., and Mrs. Smith, left the first of the week on a four months' leave which they will spend in the delightful hills of Vermont.

Companies A, B and C, 19th Inf., leave the post the first of the week by rail for Del Rio, Texas, and from there will march to Leon Springs to attend the annual encampment. Co. D will remain to guard the garrison.

Memorial Day had an unexpected gloom cast over it by the accidental shooting of Private David G. Stout, Co. B. The young soldier was cleaning his gun when it went off and the bullet passed through his heart. The funeral services were held the following day when the unfortunate young man was followed to the grave by the entire garrison.

During the absence of the troops at the encampment at Leon Springs, the garrison will be in command of Capt. Thomas G. Hanson, post quartermaster, 19th Inf.

The evening of June 2 the Young People's Society of the Calvary Baptist church of El Paso gave a farewell entertainment at the post hall complimentary to Chaplain and Mrs. Smith, who left recently on leave. A literary and musical program was given and the large hall was crowded with members of the post and guests from El Paso. Capt. Thomas Davis, of the Military School, made an address in which he complimented Chaplain Smith on his good work.

Capt. E. S. Wright, 1st Cav., recruiting officer in El Paso, returned this week from his monthly inspection of the sub-stations in New Mexico and Arizona.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., June 16, 1908.

Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Crimmins and Mrs. Bennett attended the matinee performance at the Boyd Theater in Omaha on Thursday afternoon, as guests of Mrs. Wilby. Mrs. Hunsaker and little son, John, of Omaha, were guests of Mrs. Hayes on Friday; in the afternoon Master Jack Hayes invited his young friends to meet his guest, and ice cream and light refreshments were enjoyed by the little people. Those present were Barandina and Mariah Gardner, Alexander and "Hookie" Dalton, Lator Crimmins, John Hunsaker and Jack Hayes.

The 3d Battalion, which has been in camp near Watertown, S.D., returned to Fort Crook to-day, and the 2d Battalion will leave in a few days, Captain Crimmins in command, for the same place, for target practice. Although the last formal party of the season took place last week, an informal dance has been planned for to-night, by way of welcoming back the 3d Battalion and a farewell to the 2d.

Mrs. Ball entertained on Saturday a delectable appointed luncheon: her guests included her mother, Mrs. Struthers, Mrs. Wilby, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Gohn and Mrs. Bennett. Lieut. Will C. Corwin will leave Omaha on June 19 for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to join his regiment. Mrs. Corwin will remain a few weeks longer as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Corwin. Many dinners were given at the Field Club in Omaha the past week. Among the guests who were entertained from the post were: Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Mrs. White, Captain Buck, Lieutenants Short, Nulsen, Boswell and Smith.

Major Herbert Lord, Mrs. Lord and Miss Ruth Lord left Omaha on June 15 for Washington, where Major Lord has been ordered. Lieut. and Mrs. Michaelis entertained Dr. and Mrs. Sommers, of Omaha, Captain Van Deusen and Mrs. Hayes at dinner on Sunday evening.

FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., June 15, 1908.

Lieut. Col. Eli D. Hoyle left here on June 11 to take command of his regiment at Fort Riley during the absence of Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, detailed on the General Staff. On June 2 Capt. Joseph F. Siler, Med. Corps, reported here, relieving Capt. William E. Vose, who went to Fort Des Moines.

On June 3 a baseball game took place between the Slocum and the Hancock teams at Sandy Hook. The score was 14 to 1 in favor of Slocum. On June 4 the Slocum team was beaten for the first time this year. The Hamilton team beat Slocum 6 to 6.

On Sunday, June 7, Lieut. John K. Herr arrived and joined his family here with the intention of spending his two months' leave in the East.

Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Bernheim have entertained at a number of delightful dinners recently. On Friday evening, June 5, their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Herr and Miss Imogene Hoyle. On Saturday, June 6, the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Bertsch, Lieut. and Miss Keck. On Sunday evening they entertained Dr. and Mrs. Howell and Miss Hewell, of Davenport Neck, and Lieutenant Parker. On Monday evening their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Thomas and Lieut. and Mrs. Watson. Dr. Bernheim has been ordered to the Philippines and expects to leave this post next week. Mrs. Bernheim intends to spend the first year of her husband's absence with her little daughter at the home of her mother in California, after which she hopes to join her husband in the Philippines.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Jacobs arrived here on June 6 to spend the summer with their daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Drake. On Monday evening, June 8, Dr. and Mrs. Fife entertained Lieut. and Miss Keck at dinner. Mrs. White, of Chicago, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John R. Thomas, Jr.

On Friday, June 12, Mrs. Clarence B. Ross gave a charming luncheon in honor of Miss Imogene Hoyle. Other guests were: Mrs. Herr, Mrs. Murray, Miss Fanny Hoyle, Mrs. Fulmer, 7th Inf., left on June 15 to join his regiment at Fort Wayne, Mich.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., June 17, 1908.

Mrs. F. D. Grant had as guests last week Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mr. and Mrs. Parrington, of New York. Mrs. Gillespie, with her little child, is visiting her parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Louis Brechemin.

A number of the sons of officers have returned from their various schools and are spending the vacation with their parents, viz.: Cadet Kenneth Harmon, U.S. Military Academy; Mr. Philip W. Allison, Cornell University; and Masters Fred Perkins, Charles and Frank Richard, Carl and Edward Kimball and Henry B. Mallory.

Cadets Beverly and Walter Dunn and Lee Curtis, U.S.M.A., have been visitors during the past week. Cadet Ivins Jones is at Major M. F. Harmon's, and Cadet Meade Wildrick spent Sunday at Chaplain E. B. Smith's.

Col. J. G. D. Knight went to West Point on the 17th to attend the reunion of his class.

BORN.

ASSERSON.—Born at Annapolis, Md., June 5, 1908, a son, to Lieut. W. C. Asserson, U.S.N.

CLIFTON.—Born at Fort Omaha, Neb., June 12, 1908, a daughter, to the wife of Post Comdr. Sergt. James M. Clifton, U.S.A.

GUTHRIE.—Born at Washington, D.C., June 12, 1908, to 1st Lieut. W. L. Guthrie, C.E., and Mrs. Guthrie, a son.

FRYOR.—Born at Milwaukee, Wis., June 5, 1908, a son, to the wife of Lieut. W. L. Fryor, U.S.N.

WILHELM.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Walter M. Wilhelm, Coast Art., U.S.A., on June 4, 1908, a son, Walter Narvarre, at Fort Rodman, Mass.

WILLIAMS.—Born at Kansas City, Mo., June 6, 1908, a daughter, Dorothy Nello Williams, to the wife of Lieut. Walter Williams, 3d Infantry of Missouri.

MARRIED.

CANN—WEISS.—At Harrisburg, Pa., June 18, 1908, Miss Anna Marion Weiss to Mr. Barry B. Cann, son of the late Pay Dir. James E. Cann, U.S.N.

CASSELLS—BREWSTER.—At Washington, D.C., June 17, 1908, Miss Mary W. Brewster, daughter of Major André W. Brewster, 19th U.S. Inf., to Mr. James D. Cassels, brother of Capt. Arthur F. Cassels, U.S.A.

COURTNEY—JONES.—At Clifton, N.Y., June 11, 1908, Miss Mabel Thompson Jones, daughter of Ord. Sergt. J. M. Jones, U.S.A., to Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Robert R. Courtney, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

HIGGINS—TILTON.—At King's Creek, S.C., June 15, 1908, Mrs. Palmer Tilton, widow of Lieutenant Tilton, U.S.A., retired, to Mr. Jesse Higgins.

KING—FELDMAYER.—At Annapolis, Md., June 17, 1908, Mr. Joseph King, Instructor, U.S. Naval Academy, and Miss Ethel Wells Feldmeyer.

LONGWELL—KEAR.—At Van Wert, Ohio, June 2, 1908, Miss Georgina M. Kear, sister of Lieut. C. R. Kear, U.S.N., to Mr. Frank E. Longwell.

SIMMONS—DEE.—Sergt. 1st Class, Hospital Corps, Frederick S. Simmons, U.S.A., and Miss Theresa Mabel Dee, Wednesday, June 17, 1908, at Portland, Me. At home after June 25, Fort Levee, Me.

TRAIN—BROWN.—At Washington, D.C., June 15, 1908, Miss Errol Outhbert Brown, to Lieut. Charles R. Train, U.S.N.

DIED.

COLLINS.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1908, Mrs. Rose A. Collins, wife of Capt. J. B. Collins, U.S. Navy.

CUYLER.—Died at Albany, N.Y., June 12, 1908, Mrs. Edward C. Cuyler, mother of Mrs. Robert L. Meador, wife of Lieutenant Meador, 9th U.S. Inf., and of Miss Katherine Cuyler.

MCGRATH.—Died at Malden, Mass., Mrs. Ella F., wife of Chief Boatswain John McGrath, U.S.N., retired.

GODLEY.—Died at Inverness, Cal., June 6, 1908, Mrs. Sarah Godley, mother of Mrs. Cantwell, wife of Capt. J. C. Cantwell, U.S.R.C.S.

JEWELL.—Died on June 4, 1908, Mrs. James M. Jewell, widow of Lieut. James M. Jewell, 14th U.S. Cav., who died in the Philippines Jan. 8, 1905.

POTTER.—Died at Whitehall, N.Y., June 17, 1908, Mrs. Catharine Eight Potter, mother of Capt. W. P. Potter, U.S. Navy, in her eighty-sixth year.

SCHULTZ.—Killed in a railroad accident near Annapolis, Md., June 5, 1908, A. H. S. Schultz, uncle of Cadet Herbert Ruhl, U.S. Naval Academy.

WILEY.—Died at Hot Springs, Va., June 17, 1908, Representative A. A. Wiley, of Alabama, father of Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, 5th U.S. Inf.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Adjutant General W. T. McGurrian, of Michigan, in recent General Orders, makes known the bravery and presence of mind of two members of the National Guard in rescuing a boy from drowning. The facts in brief are as follows: William Cady, a newsboy, with several companions was bathing on May 26 at Bay City, and the boy, who was twelve years of age, thinking he had mastered the art of keeping afloat, attempted to swim, and sank to the bottom of the river. The cries of the boys brought several people to the spot, among whom were Roy Anderson and Louis Hutschenreuther, both aged eighteen and members of the Hospital Corps, 3d Regiment. Trained for just such emergencies under Lieutenant Randall, of the Hospital Corps, young Anderson did not hesitate. Quickly removing his outer clothing he dove for the body of the boy and succeeded in bringing the boy to the shore, where Hutschenreuther assisted him in placing the boy in position exactly as had been done hundreds of times in hospital practice. The body was placed face downwards over a log and rolled until water gushed from the mouth. Then he was placed quickly on his back, the head thrown well back and the arms lifted above the head to force respiration. Quickly the chest was manipulated and the arms worked until the boy gasped for breath. Artificial respiration was continued until the boy was able to breathe. He finally regained consciousness and after a few minutes he was able to sit up and in half an hour walked to his home. General McGurrian says: "The commander-in-chief desires to congratulate and commend Pvt. Roy S. Anderson and Pvt. Louis Hutschenreuther for their bravery and presence of mind in an emergency that called for prompt and intelligent action, and demonstrates the value of the instruction given in this most important branch of the service."

Lieut. Col. John D. Emmet, of the 69th N.Y., who has resigned, first joined the regiment as surgeon, Oct. 22, 1895. He was next appointed surgeon on the staff of General Smith, 5th Brigade, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, April 20, 1898, and resigned in November of the same year. He was appointed surgeon in the 69th Regiment with the rank of Major on May 4, 1899, and was elected lieutenant colonel Nov. 22, 1901. His successor will probably be Major Michael Lynch, who is next in the line of promotion, and who is well up on the list of line majors in the state. Next to Colonel Duffy, Major Lynch has performed the longest service of any officer in the regiment, having joined it as a private in Co. A, March 1, 1876. During the war with Spain he served in the 69th Volunteers as a captain. He is known as a very competent officer, and deserves promotion.

Col. W. B. Hotchkin, of the 22d N.Y., has ordered his command to assemble at the armory at 2:30 o'clock p.m., Saturday, June 27, to proceed to Van Cortlandt Park for regimental drill. Co. D, Captain Brown, will hold a moonlight excursion to West Point on Saturday, July 18. The steamer Sagamore will leave the foot of West 129th street at 1 p.m., and permission has been granted the excursionists to visit the Academy grounds. The tickets are fifty cents, and a caterer will be on hand to furnish meals. The sail home will be by moonlight. Capt. C. J. Digges, of Co. F, will sail for England on June 27, where he will act as an official at the Olympian games.

Canvas leggings, puttee pattern, will be issued to the Pennsylvania National Guard by July 10 next.

Adjutant General Henry, of New York, has issued new regulations for the uniform of the National Guard. The changes necessary to be made by officers to conform to the patterns prescribed need not be made until new articles are required. The changes in the uniforms and equipments of enlisted men will be made as funds are available, the expense to be a proper charge against the military fund of each organization making the change.

The annual reunion of the actives and veterans of the 1st Division, Naval Battalion of Connecticut, was held on June 15 at Lighthouse Point. The veterans still consider that they are in the running for many more of these annual outings, for they captured the bulk of the athletic events, though they lost the cutter race.

Some idea of the work and expense of transporting a light battery to Pine Plains, N.Y., for the maneuvers there, may be gathered from the fact that the 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., Capt.

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John F. O'Ryan, required a train of nineteen cars. Of these five were flat cars for the guns, and other wheeled equipment; eight cars were used for horses, two box cars were used for equipment, etc., and three tourist sleeping cars were provided for officers and men. The complement of the battery is about 100 officers and men.

The annual encampment for 1908 of the Michigan National Guard will be held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Sept. 21 to 29, inclusive.

The U.S.S. Gloucester is now under the colors of the Massachusetts naval militia with headquarters at Boston. The New England docks will be the Gloucester's station until she starts on her summer tour of duty. She is in charge of Capt. James H. Dillaway, jr., of the naval brigade. Ensign H. G. Copeland will be permanently in charge of the deck. The chief engineer is Lieut. Thomas R. Armstrong, assistant engineer, Lieut. E. R. Hayes. She will have a permanent engine room force of about twelve men and a deck force of thirty men.

Lieut. H. H. Rogers, jr., 1st Brigade staff, N.G.N.Y., was at the Pine Plains Camp, N.Y., this week as the guest of Squadron C.

A number of officers of the Arkansas National Guard reported at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., on May 21 to attend a camp of instruction for some ten days under the direction of Major J. K. Thompson, U.S.A. The officers were instructed in skirmish firing, and had both theoretical and practical instruction in Infantry drill, guard duty, tent pitching, manual of the saber, military courtesy, etc. The camp proved a great success, and the officers received valuable instruction from it.

Major Charles Becht and Colonel Hake, of the 1st Regiment of Ohio, who are in charge of the troops in the tobacco region to put down the night riders, held a conference June 7 and decided to ask for more troops on account of the serious situation. They declare that more soldiers are needed to control the night riders. The soldiers have been given orders to shoot to kill any person caught destroying tobacco beds if he refuses to surrender when ordered to do so.

The militia law of Maryland, as amended by the state legislature, January session, 1908, has been issued in bound form. It is a volume of sixty-one pages, with flexible cloth cover, and was compiled and indexed by Col. Harry M. Hutton, A.A.G.

At a meeting of the officers of the 4th Infantry of South Dakota, May 22, 1908, it was agreed that the encampment should be held at the permanent camp ground, beginning July 12, for such period of time, not exceeding eight days, as might seem necessary to complete the rifle course, "Special Course 'C,'" prescribed by the War Department, and to put in such time in drill and general instruction as was deemed necessary. It was decided to purchase the regulation shoe adopted by the Guard two years ago, and manufactured by Gottrain & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

The Governor of Delaware having accepted an invitation from the Secretary of War for a provisional battalion of four companies of the 1st Infantry to participate in coast defense exercises with troops of the Regular Army, to be held in the Artillery District of the Delaware, Aug. 1 to 8, 1908, a battalion will be organized at the State Camp at Rehoboth for this purpose. Major J. Warner Reed, 1st Inf., is detailed for duty as Acting Chief of Ordnance and Inspector of Rifle Practice, Gen. Staff; in addition to his present duties.

Adjutant General Henry, of New York, has issued orders for a G.C.M. for the trial of 1st Lieut. Roy A. Brooker, of the 6th Battery, Field Art., at Binghamton, on June 15, at 8 p.m. Lieutenant Brooker is charged with conduct unbecoming a gentleman. Detail for the court: Col. Charles H. Hitchcock, 1st Regt.; Major John T. Sadler, 3d Regt.; Capt. E. S. Jennings, Co. M, 3d Regt.; Capt. Edward Oliver, Co. C, 10th Regt.; Capt. J. B. Rose, Co. E, 1st Regt.; Major George Lawyer, judge advocate of 3d Brigade, is detailed as judge advocate.

Arrangements have been completed for the annual tour of duty of the National Guard of Rhode Island, which will begin June 21 at the forts in the vicinity of Newport. The 1st Regiment will go to Fort Greble and the 2d to Fort Adams. In each case a portion of the troops will be detailed for duty as Coast Artillery, to work with the Regulars, and the remainder of the men will form the Infantry support to the Artillery. The Machine Gun Battery will be divided and a section will go to each fort. A company will also be sent to Fort Wetherill.

MARYLAND.

The Maryland state troops participating with the Regulars in the coast defense exercises at Fort Howard, Md., and vicinity, from June 6 to 15, 1908, were as follows: the 1st Co., Coast Art., Md. N.G., from Baltimore; Co. A, 1st Regiment of Infantry, Md. N.G., from Frederick; Co. B, 1st Regiment of Infantry, Md. N.G., from Hagerstown. These have participated directly with the Regulars in their work at the fortifications. From other points in the state: The headquarters, band and remaining companies of the 1st Infantry, Md. N.G., have come to Fort Howard and have participated as infantry supports of the Artillery, and have had simulated attacks and defense on the land side of the fortifications, etc.

The 1st Company of Coast Artillery has been organized only about a year and with a special view to complying with the War Department to establish in seacoast states militia companies of Coast Artillery for local defense. It is recruited with special care to get men of proper capability for this work.

The two companies of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, Md. N.G., A and B are rated as among the very best in the state in point of efficiency and training, as shown by their records. So that in detailing these three companies for immediate and direct work with the guns and mortars, the state of Maryland has endeavored to furnish for the War Department a good reserve force to assist the Regulars, and to train a special body of gunners for the defense of Baltimore.

As an example of the excellent work performed it is interesting to note that on June 8 fifteen rounds were fired sub-caliber from the 12-inch mortars and every shot hit its mark. The score was 100 per cent. Practically all the firing was done by Co. B, 1st Inf., Md. N.G. In the morning an imaginary squadron of "battleships" steamed up in good range of Battery Stricker, the 12-inch rifle battery. They were pyramidal targets, representing men-of-war, in tow of a tug.

Battery Stricker was manned by the 1st Company, Coast Artillery, and Co. A, of the 1st Infantry, M.N.G. Capt. F. H. Lincoln, as battery officer, had general supervision, with Lieuts. R. P. Glassburn and R. N. Campbell as battery officers.

Capt. Sydney B. Austin, commanding the 1st Company, and Capt. D. John Markey, of Co. A, were reserve battery commanders, and Lieut. Howell H. Thomas, of the 1st Company,

was reserve battery officer. Lieut. E. N. Woodbury, of the Coast Artillery Corps, was range officer, and Lieut. George A. Bontz, of Co. A, was reserve range officer.

All the forenoon Battery Stricker kept putting projectiles both into the "ships" of the fleet that kept moving and the "hostile battleships" that anchored. After the firing was over and the score of shots that hit the target were counted it was found that fifty per cent. fired were hits.

The "enemy" considerably quit attacking until dinner was over and then he began to get aggressive, attacking both from land and sea. In the mortar work the fire commander was Capt. H. H. Whitney, while Capt. Godwin Ordway and Capt. Arthur W. Chase stood by with their companies—the 21st and the 103d—to assist and instruct. Captain Fisher was in command of the battery, and Lieuts. K. K. Small and H. C. Alvey, of Co. B, acted as the emplacement officers.

After the exercises were over the 1st Infantry, Colonel Little, paraded in honor of General Warfield and the officers accompanying him. All the regular officers of the garrison turned out to see the parade. Company B especially received praise, not only for its good formation, but because of the company's creditable work at the battery.

Some additional notes concerning the exercises will be found under our Fort Howard correspondence.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The 1st Squadron, Cavalry, of Massachusetts, Major William A. Perrins, will hold its annual tour of camp duty at state camp ground, South Framingham, Mass., July 11 to 18, inclusive. The Signal Corps, Capt. Christopher Harrison, will hold its annual tour of camp duty at state camp ground, South Framingham, Mass., July 11 to 18 inclusive. The 1st Battalion, Field Art., Major Charles F. Sargent, will hold its annual tour of camp duty at state camp ground, South Framingham, Mass., July 18 to 25 inclusive. The 2d Brigade (excluding the 3d and 5th Regiments of Infantry), Brig. Gen. William A. Pew, jr., will hold its annual tour of camp duty at state camp ground, South Framingham, Mass., Aug. 8 to 15 inclusive, Aug. 8 being considered the annual drill.

Brig. Gen. William A. Pew, jr., commanding 2d Brigade, is ordered to assume control of the state camp grounds, South Framingham, Mass., excepting state arsenal and buildings immediately adjoining, on Aug. 7, and will prescribe such general camp regulations and hours of service as may best be adapted to carrying on a camp of instruction, and will issue the necessary orders therefor.

The Ambulance Company Section of the medical department, Capt. Malcolm Seymour, will hold its annual tour of camp duty at State camp grounds, South Framingham, Mass., Aug. 8 to 15 inclusive. The Naval Brigade, Capt. James H. Dillaway, jr., will perform its annual tour of duty afloat on the U.S.S. Yankee, Gloucester and Inca, at Gardiner's Bay, Aug. 8 to 15 inclusive. The commanding officer will report to Comdr. Charles C. Marsh, U.S.N., commanding squadron. Permission is given to perform two or more days' voluntary duty in addition to the above.

First Corps Cadets, Lieut. Col. Thomas Talbot, will hold its annual tour of camp duty at Pine Plains, N.Y., July 5 to 12 inclusive. The 1st Brigade, under General Clark, and the 12th Regiment, from the 2d Brigade, have been on duty this week at Pine Plains, N.Y.

MISSOURI.

The state elimination contest for the purpose of selecting the team to represent the state of Missouri at Camp Perry will be held on the range of the 3d Regiment at Kansas City, June 22 to 25. Those who qualified as sharpshooters or better last season will be entitled to compete. The improvements to the 3d Regiment range have been completed, and the contestants will shoot under most favorable auspices. The range has very great natural advantages, and all the surroundings are ideal. The new 1000-yard pit has been completed, and eighteen new Aiken targets, together with all the accessories of an up-to-date range have been installed.

The annual inspection of the National Guard, Missouri, by Capt. John McClintock, 13th U.S. Cav., under orders from the War Department, has been completed. Four of the companies of the 4th Regiment, three of the 6th, two of the 2d, one of the 1st, and the Field Hospital had 100 per cent. present, and the average attendance for the entire Guard was better than at any previous inspection. Gen. H. C. Clark, commanding the National Guard, visited all of the organizations with the inspecting officer.

Work is in progress on the new state range and camp ground recently acquired at Nevada. The half-mile spur from the Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad tracks has been completed into the grounds and grading on the range proper is under way. It is expected that all improvements will be completed by Oct. 1, after which all rifle competitions and encampments will be held on this site.

Missouri will send a provisional brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. H. C. Clark, consisting of the 3d, 2d and 1st Regiments of Infantry, Light Batteries A and B, Signal Company A, and the Field Hospital to the Fort Riley maneuvers, Aug. 20 to 30. The 2d and 3d Regiments are twelve company regiments. The 1st has only eight companies, and it is possible that a battalion from the 4th may be attached to this regiment during the maneuvers.

The members of the Signal Corps detachment stationed at Butler own their own horses, which gives them the advantage of mounted drills regularly. Lieutenant Thompson commands the detachment.

General Clark has appointed Major William Lionel Chambers, inspector of small arms practice on his staff under the new law, and placed him in charge of the state rifle practice. Major Chambers was captain of the Missouri team at the last two national matches, and is a most enthusiastic and efficient officer.

NEW JERSEY.

Orders from the 1st Brigade of New Jersey, relative to organizations performing a tour of camp duty at Sea Girt, direct, among other things, that "field and staff officers use black leather equipments." As the officers were some time since provided with the fair leather equipments, they are wondering where the black leather equipments are to come from.

The 1st Brigade will encamp upon the state camp grounds at Sea Girt, N.J., as follows: 1st Regiment, Infantry, 5th Regiment of Infantry, and Battery A, Field Art., Monday, July 27, to Saturday, Aug. 1, inclusive; 4th Regiment, Infantry, and Signal and Telegraph Corps, Monday, Aug. 3, to Saturday, Aug. 8, inclusive; 1st Troop, Cavalry, Monday, Aug. 10, to Saturday, Aug. 15, inclusive. The several organizations may enter camp on Saturdays, July 25, Aug. 1 and 8, respectively; provided, it is understood that no pay will be allowed for the additional two days. The encampment will be named "Camp Fort," and the hours of service include the following: Reveille, 5:30 a.m.; breakfast, 6:45; guard mount, 9:00; battalion drill, 9:30; recall, 11:00; dinner, 12:00 m.; drills—extended order, 1:30 p.m.; recall, 2:30; evening parade, 6:15; supper, 7:00; taps, 10:30; Sunday no drills; inspection of quarters, 9:00 a.m.; divine service, 10:30.

Gen. E. A. Campbell will command the camp. Company cooks will be supplied each company from Trenton, through the Q.M.G.

The annual muster and inspection will be made during the period of several commands performing duty in camp. The 1st Troop, Cavalry, the Signal Corps Company and the 1st Regiment, Infantry, are excused from attending the encampment. The 1st Troop, Cavalry, and 1st Regiment, Infantry, are detached to participate in the maneuvers with United States troops at Felts Mills, N.Y., June 26 to July 5, 1908, inclusive.

Gen. Bird W. Spencer, inspector general of rifle practice of New Jersey, announces that the use of any ammunition other than that issued by the government is prohibited in the rifle, model 1908, now issued to the troops. The powder now used in this ammunition is known as pyrocellulose, and as-

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sure the accuracy life of the musket from two to three times as great as with nitro-glycerine powder. Ammunition loaded by private makers or by private individuals, if desired to be used in the present arm, must contain a pure gun cotton powder in all respects similar to the pyrocellulose and none other.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In connection with the annual inspection of the Pennsylvania National Guard by the state inspectors, made in the spring of 1908, the standing of the regiments in the several brigades is as follows: 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry, 97.58; 3d Infantry, 94.33; 6th Infantry, 93.56; 2d Infantry, 92.50. 2d Brigade, 10th Infantry, 95.62; 5th Infantry, 94.89; 18th Infantry, 93.19; 14th Infantry, 93.02; 16th Infantry, 91.74; 3d Brigade, 8th Infantry, 96.76; 4th Infantry, 96.26; 13th Infantry, 95.24; 12th Infantry, 94.48; 9th Infantry, 93.50. In the Cavalry arm of the service, the 2d Troop leads, with a figure of efficiency of 99.39, the others being thus rated: 1st Troop, 99.12; Troop A, 98.25; Governor's Troop, 97.72; Sheridan Troop, 97.00; Troop F, 96.06. Artillery, Battery B, 95.45; Battery C, 95.10.

Inspector General Sweeney states that the inspectors report improvement in all of the commands, but call attention to many deficiencies, the most serious being the neglect of guard duty and the improper and dangerous rendering of the loading and firing. "The attendance of these inspections," he says, "is exceedingly gratifying. The 1st Infantry is deserving of special mention, in that every company of this organization paraded, at least, the minimum strength, which entitles the regiment to a rating of 100 per cent. for attendance. The naval force was inspected by the inspector general in person. The inspection was conducted at the Odd Fellows' Temple, Philadelphia. The quarters, as stated in report of last year, are not at all inviting, neither are they suitable for the needs of this command. It is really remarkable that the men retain their interest in the organization, with such an unattractive rendezvous. The battalion is in reasonably good condition. Division B has made decided improvement, in drill and discipline, since last inspection. In the 1st Brigade, Co. K, 1st Infantry, again has the honor of the highest rating, being accorded a figure of efficiency of 99.47, or within .53, of 100-absolute perfection. Company M, 16th Infantry, 2d Brigade, has 99.20, while in the 3d Brigade two companies are tied for the brigade honor, A, 12th Infantry, and D, 13th Infantry, each being rated at 99.12.

Major Mueller, commissary of the 1st Brigade, who has done so much for the proper instruction of troops in preparing cooking and serving rations, will hold another school on June 28 in which regulation cooking outfits will be used. The method of packing, suggestions of camp menus, organization and the economic management of camp kitchens will be explained, and there will also be an exhibition of cooking utensils and various other devices appropriate to the service.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. E. W. asks: A soldier re-enlists Nov. 18, 1905. On Dec. 31, 1905, he is credited with the first six months' clothing allowance (at that time \$76.74). His last regular settlement occurs June 30, 1908. Is soldier entitled to additional allowance from date of last settlement to date of discharge? Answer: First settlement, Dec. 31, 1905 (G.O. 105, 1905), credit is given \$76.74; second settlement, June 30, 1906, \$12.24; third settlement, Dec. 31, 1906, \$16.12; fourth settlement, June 30, 1907, \$16.12; fifth settlement, Dec. 31, 1907, \$15.16; sixth settlement, June 30, 1908, \$15.16; seventh settlement, June 30 to Nov. 18, 1908, according to new price list not yet published. If this man held a grade other than a corporal this statement would be materially changed.

W. S. B. asks: Concerning double time service. First service in 1898, aboard transport, City of Washington, June 14, 1908, my regiment sailed for Cuba; disembarked at Siboney, Cuba, June 25, 1898; embarked on transport New Aces from Santiago de Cuba for Montauk Point, N.Y., Aug. 26, 1898; disembarked at Montauk Sept. 2, 1898. In 1901, April 28, I sailed from Seattle, Wash., for Skagway, Alaska, to join Co. L, 24th Inf.; reported at company May 2, 1901; embarked at Skagway for Seattle, Wash., May 16, 1902; disembarked at Seattle May 20, 1902. Embarked from San Francisco Jan. 25, 1903, returning to the U.S. I disembarked March 17, 1903. How much double time have I for Cuba, Alaska and Philippine Islands? Answer: Your service foots up three years, five months and two days, counting six years, ten months and four days toward retirement.

W. J. K. asks: I served in the P.I. from April 30, 1902, to Nov. 15, 1904; was discharged Dec. 28, 1904, by reason of short remaining term of service for convenience of the government. I took part in the Surigao (Mind.) expedition, May 1 to July 1, 1903; expedition against Moros under Datto Ali, July 15 to Aug. 16, 1904. Am I entitled to a campaign badge? Answer: You are entitled to a Philippine campaign badge.

J. L. O. asks: (1) I served thirteen years, continuous, from 1884 to 1897; re-enlisted October 1897; have been in Service from that date. What would my pay be as a sergeant under the new law? Answer: You are in your fifth enlistment period; your pay would be \$42 a month. (2) Also served in Indian campaign, 1890-1891; am I entitled to a badge? Answer: You must state actual service in a campaign. The service you refer to was probably in the campaign against the Sioux in South Dakota in November and December, 1890, and January, 1891. If so, you are entitled to a badge.

RETIRED asks: In your answer to "L.E.F." on page 1080 of May 30, you reply that service on the Liscum counts double for retirement. Will you please state why that ser-

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vice counts double and is not allowed to marines who served on ships during the Spanish-American war? Answer: The language of the statute is "actual service in" the Philippines. The marines on transports going to the islands were held not to be serving time "in actual service."

W. H. J. asks: Whether the War Department is publishing new Army regulations this year, and if so, when will it be distributed? Answer: The Department will in the course of the year publish a revision of the regulations; just when cannot be stated.

J. W. R. asks: If a soldier discharged and re-enlisted could be granted a furlough to extend across the sea to Manila, P.I.? Answer: Special circumstances might support a request for this. You should state the case through your C.O.

JOLO asks: What organization relieves Battery C, 4th F., when they will be relieved, and where they are going to be stationed in the States? Answer: This battery will be relieved in February, 1909, but by whom or to what post the battery will go has not been determined.

C. L. asks: Am serving in eighth year continuous service, having drawn re-enlisted pay twice before, once for eight years' continuous service, and once for seven years. Altogether I have now very nearly twenty-three years' service. Have been corporal for several years and was promoted sergeant June 1, 1908. I have drawn \$24.63 as corporal for the month of May. I think it should be more. What will be my pay now as a sergeant? Answer: Your statement of record is incomplete. You should ask through channels for an investigation of any apparent error in pay.

L. C. asks: (1) Am now a private in general service, Infantry; enlisted Oct. 26, 1898, having continuous service of seven years, nine months and twenty-five days; last discharged Aug. 20, 1906; re-enlisted May 16, 1907; now serving on my second year. What will be the rate of my pay on this new pay bill? (2) Whether an enlisted man while serving in the U.S. Army can have his name changed, and to whom you have to apply for this information? Answer: (1) You are in your second enlistment period; pay, \$18. (2) Yes; apply through your C.O.

E. L. S. asks: I enlisted Sept. 27, 1902; discharged Sept. 15, 1904, for the convenience of the government. Re-enlisted Sept. 16, 1904, served three years; discharged Sept. 15, 1907. Re-enlisted Jan. 15, 1908; am now a corporal. What would be my pay as such under the new pay law? Answer: You are in your first enlistment period; your pay would be \$21.

A. H. M. asks: I enlisted April, 1898, and was discharged March, 1904, and was drawing as a private \$18 per month. I stayed out about ten months and enlisted January, 1905, and only drew pay \$16 as a private, and was discharged February, 1907, served also two years and one month and re-enlisted to go to Manila. What pay will I be entitled to after present rate? I was discharged twice from the Volunteers and twice from the Regulars. Answer: You are in your third enlistment period; pay \$21.

A. N. G. asks: What will my pay be under the new bill? I served three years in the Infantry, from June 15, 1904, until June 17, 1907; was never absent without leave. I re-enlisted in the Artillery Sept. 24, 1907. In this case will I receive re-enlistment pay, or as in first enlistment? Answer: You are in your first enlistment period.

T. N. W. asks: I enlisted March 22, 1870; served continuously to March 21, 1880, which entitled me to re-enlistment pay upon re-enlisting May 19, 1880, from which date to date of retirement, Nov. 24, 1894, my service was continuous, making fourteen years, four months and twenty-eight days' continuous service, and one re-enlistment period. How many enlistments should I be credited with under new pay schedule? Answer: You are in your sixth enlistment period.

P. G. asks: A soldier with war service from 1863 to 1865 (two years) entered the Army again in 1876 and remained in Service for five years. He was honorably discharged in 1881, as well as after the war, and re-entered the Service in January, 1885; continued in service until September, 1904, when he was retired, having thirty years' service. Should he draw retired pay for fifth or sixth enlistment? Answer: You are held to have been in your seventh enlistment period on retirement and entitled to maximum pay.

S. W. B. asks: As a private G.R.S., what should my pay be? Service as follows: Three years, eight days, discharged July 26, 1904; one year, one month and thirteen days, discharged July 10, 1906, and enlisted last time April 5, 1908. Answer: You are in your first enlistment period; pay \$15.

L. C. W. asks: I was discharged, for the convenience of the government, May 2, 1901, after having served one year, eight months and nineteen days; re-enlisted July 20, 1901, and served three years; again re-enlisted Aug. 11, 1904, and served three years, and again re-enlisted Aug. 11, 1907. In what enlistment period am I now serving, under the provisions of the new pay bill? Answer: You are in your third enlistment period.

INQUIRER asks: When will the next examination for commissary sergeants be held? How many names are on the eligible list? Answer: The next examination for commissary sergeants will be held in about a year. About twenty-five names are on the eligible list.

J. E. M. asks: I qualified as sharpshooter December, 1907; requalified January, 1908. Both qualifications were made while a member of a company of Infantry. I have been transferred to the band of my regiment as drum major. Please inform me if I am still entitled to pay as sharpshooter until end of target season. Answer: Yes; until the end of the target year. If you give dates correctly, this would carry you to the end of 1909.

B. C. N. asks: What should be my pay status as battalion sergeant major with the following service: Fifteen years continuously from May 8, 1883, to May 7, 1898; remained out of Service until March 26, 1901, and been serving continuously since that date? Answer: You are in your fourth enlistment period; pay, \$52.

T. I. H. asks: During what years and on what service did a man have to serve to be entitled to the medal? Is a man who served in the Navy entitled to it? To whom must the application for a medal be sent? Answer: As to Navy campaign badges address Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

J. U. N. writes: My service is as follows: (1) Thirteen months in the Regulars; (2) Five years, ten months in the National Guard; (3) Eighteen months of my present enlistment ditto. None of this service has been continuous, that is, there was a gap of over three months between each enlistment. At the approaching maneuvers to what pay, as a Q.M. sergeant, am I entitled under: (1) United States acts (my understanding being that, as provided by the new Militia act, for the period of the maneuvers I shall be in the service of the United States and draw the pay set out in the new Army act; (2) Pay under the New York state acts (my understanding being that the difference in pay is provided by the state)? Answer: In payment of National Guardsmen for at-

tendance on joint maneuvers, Army pay officers do not recognize such a thing as continuous service or re-enlisted pay.

J. B. D. asks: Under what authority was Col. E. B. Moseley, Med. Dept., upon retirement recently advanced to the grade of brigadier general? According to the Army Register he had no Civil War service to permit such advancement under the Act of April, 1904, and I am assured there has been no special act of Congress in his behalf. Answer: When seventeen years old Colonel Moseley served as sergeant of a battery of Volunteer Field Artillery that participated in the battle of Antietam. When the officer was retired for disability incurred in the line of duty the fact of Civil War service was verified and he was retired as a brigadier general, as provided by law.

J. E. W. asks: Where enlistments are made for the 25th Infantry, and the 9th and 10th Cavalry? Answer: Enlistments continue to be accepted for these regiments from time to time when they are not full. Any recruiting agency ought to be able to furnish the information you desire.

A. A. H. asks: Will there be any electrician sergeants ordered to the Philippines during 1908? Answer: Nothing has been decided as to this as yet.

WANT TO KNOW asks: In the first advertisement on the back of the May 30 edition of the Journal, what is the exact meaning of .30-40 and .30-45? The .30 is the caliber, I presume, but am not sure about the 40 and 45. (E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Co. adv.) Answer: The advertisement explains that they used the term ".30-45" to represent the new cartridge, giving the present high velocity as against the old cartridge, which gave about 2200 feet per second, and which was known as the .30-40.

R. J. C. writes: I enlisted March 20, 1901, discharged March 19, 1904. Again enlisted Dec. 6, 1904, discharged July 30, 1905, for convenience of the government. Re-enlisted July 1, 1905, and will be discharged June 30, 1908. Am I entitled to bonus on re-enlistment? Answer: No; you will be in your second enlistment period when discharged.

SUBSCRIBER asks: (1) A foreigner comes to the United States December, 1869; enlists in U.S.A. August, 1871, of proper age, but not a citizen of United States. Is there any criminality attached to it? Answer: No. (2) If born at City of Mexico, but gave my birthplace as Chihuahua, Mexico, state of Mexico, would I be guilty of any crime by so doing? Answer: No. (3) Signed description list Frank instead of Francisco, and left the last letter of my surname out; no motive in making the change in my name only to keep my name from knowing my whereabouts. Is there any criminal offense in so doing? Answer: No. (4) In case I apply to have it changed to my proper name would I be guilty of any crime? Answer: No, and the change would be made without any difficulty.

O. S. B. asks: A man served thirteen years, four months and nine days continuous service; purchased his discharge April 1, 1905, and re-enlisted April 11, 1905, and has been in the Service continuously since that date. Should the muster and pay roll have shown him as serving in his fourteenth year of continuous service after his re-entry in the Service, "entitled to re-enlistment pay"? What period is he now serving in? Answer: He is in the sixth enlistment period.

G. S. R. asks: (1) I enlisted May 24, 1904, was discharged Feb. 28, 1905, for convenience of the government; re-enlisted March 1, 1905, and was discharged Feb. 29, 1908, as a private; re-enlisted May 22, 1908. Am I entitled to the three months' bonus of \$45; if so, how can I obtain it? Answer: On the face of your statement you would seem not to be entitled to the bonus, being in your second enlistment period on discharge. However, we advise that you ask for a special inquiry into your case. (2) If a private, first class, Hospital Corps, in his fourth period, drawing \$27 re-enlistment in the line draws \$23 as a private, and was made a corporal, what would be his pay? Answer: \$33.

SPARKS.—The appropriations in the Sundry Civil bill and the Army Appropriation bill, for buildings at military posts, were made for such buildings as in the judgment of the Secretary of War, may be necessary, no amount being specified for the barracks and quarters for any particular branch of the Service. The bills providing for retirement after twenty years' service were left in committee at the adjournment of Congress.

INTERPRETATIONS OF REVISED INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, U.S. ARMY, 1904.

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N. G. N. Y. writes: Par 488, I.D.R., provides that in battalion inspection the major takes post, etc., three paces in front of staff. Par 489, I.D.R., says: "The inspector inspects the major * * * the staff officers." Will you inform me how the major of major and staff are carried, i.e., at order or carry? I can find no provision for their coming to the carry order during the inspection. Answer: Under Pars. 486 and 528, Infantry Drill Regulations, the major is brought to the "carry" at command, "Inspection, arms." This, therefore, is the position of the major for the inspection of officers dismounted and all officers not belonging to companies should come to that position on approach of inspector, and it is so done in the Service.

MAJOR, C.A.C., U.S.A., asks: The halt from marching is executed in what might be called five counts, i.e., two for the steps and three for the manual, coming from the right shoulder to the order. In how many counts should the halt from mark time be executed, the pieces being at a right shoulder? At the Military Academy it is said to be executed in four counts, i.e., one for the step and three for the manual. If executed in five counts, an extra and unnecessary step is taken in marking time. Whereas if two systems of halting are used, confusion is apt to result. Answer: Marking time, pieces at right shoulder, the halt is executed in four motions. The General Staff have decided that "the command Halt being given as either foot strikes the ground in marking time, the halt is properly completed upon planting the other foot alongside it."

CADET writes: We were drilling as a squad and were "marking time," when the command, "Full step, guide right, march," was given. Some of the men stepped off and the rest kept on marking time; the captain put the men out who stepped off because the command is given in tactics, "Full step, march, guide right." Does it make any difference when the guide is announced, or can it be announced either before or after the command march? (2) Another argument we had some time ago is, if the command is given, "Right step, march," and then the command, "Mark time, march," can you execute mark time; also can you execute mark time from the back step? Answer: The I.D.R. contemplates that the guide is announced before the command of execution only when troops are at a halt; if marching (mark time falls under the head of marching), it is announced after the command of execution. (2) The General Staff has decided that "mark time is not executed from a halt," accordingly it can be given at any time when troops are not at a halt.

NAVAL HOSPITAL STEWARDESSES.

List of hospital stewards in the U.S. Navy, June 5, 1908, arranged according to length of service as such. This list is subject to changes by insertions of names, in their appropriate places, of men who re-enlist under continuous service:

Pearman, W. E.	Kane, O. E.
Popp, E.	Wicker, N. O.
Cogswell, F. L.	Clark, F. A.
Saxton, W. E.	Van Vlack, E. L.
Seaward, G. H.	Vandever, C. G.
Ferry, C. E.	Gall, H. L.
Alexander, C. E.	Davidson, J. W.
Berens, I. J.	Neal, W. V.
Miller, C. E.	Wilson, N. E.
Abernathy, R. T.	Hildreth, T. L.
Shaw, W. B.	Bradley, E. H.
Furnell, C. B.	Grau, C. H.
Du Rocher, C. L.	Frances, C. A.
Sausser, H. E.	Cobb, C. E.
Wiersbicki, S.	Powers, C. J.
O'Donoghue, A. A.	Kent, T. E.
Fulton, F.	Hinkey, B. O.
Owen, C. H.	Hassman, D. M.
Watson, C. L.	Holden, J.
Reinhardt, C. E.	Golding, G. N.
Harris, H. A.	Eastman, E. C.
Riz, A. H.	Davis, F.
White, T.	Simmons, F. E.
Cassady, J. T.	Anderson, J.
Braden, F. C.	Baish, J. G.
Haupt, J.	McMullin, D. J.
Sprout, W. A.	Jack, A.
Winterbottom, J. A.	Porter, R. M.
Toldridge, R. F.	Tolderlund, H.
Eldridge, A. L.	Landrum, W. M.
Stareck, T. A.	Glass, C. F.
Schaffer, C.	Elmqvist, J. G.
Hervey, D. M.	Weaver, T. B.
Cooney, J. P.	Janney, J. G.
Schreier, J. H.	McTyer, W. A.
Polk, D. H.	Thompson, C. H.
Rider, L. W.	Zembeck, L.
Godfrey, C. E.	Thomas, R. H.
Hickleton, W. T.	Thorp, G. S.
Weaver, R. E.	Merryman, W. A.
Mears, P. D.	Ferdinand, G. O.
Hermann, E. W.	Leach, M. D.
Wood, C. F.	McGarr, O. L.
Hummel, J. O. E.	Mahoney, J. F.
Bostick, J. B.	Magoon, W. C.
George, J. R.	Smith, V. S.
Joslyn, R. H.	Duncan, R. B.
French, S. W.	King, R. W.
Perlie, H. E.	Rowe, R. C.
Hennessey, D. J.	Paylor, R. C.
Colby, H. H.	Dean, C. H.
Levensaler, J.	Thompson, C. A.
Watts, F. B.	Beckett, A.
Pierce, G. L.	Driver, O.
Mitchell, H. J.	Durkee, J. W.
Gant, S. S.	Ozburn, N. F.
Williamson, H. H.	Robbins, C. W.
Chase, V. H.	League, A. C.
Jones, B. C.	Hannigan, C. G. M.
Jurdy, W. F.	Frey, H. L.
Newcomer, H. B.	Forwalt, O. D.
Sleeth, E. L.	Schreurs, H. B.
Mahneke, J. F.	Ransom, H. T.
McCarthy, J. L.	Passer, W. F.
Kellers, H. C.	Hennessey, J.
Gilliam, W. G.	Steen, C. R.
Rydberg, A. T.	Jackson, H. R.
Anderson, L. F.	Collins, H. B.
Eldred, W. W.	Roe, H. W.
Haller, E.	Brann, H. S.
Wilhite, E. L.	Hearty, C. B.
Kempkes, M.	Kennedy, J. H.
Drury, H. W.	Thomason, H.
Rozes, E. A.	Elliot, H. W.
Stellner, G. M.	Brend, H. V.
Sheridan, W. V.	Cole, B. W.
Wildasin, G. O.	Eagle, C. C.
Hines, C. P.	Clay, O. H.
Lawlor, J. W.	Peters, S. J.
Fearnley, W. H.	Gibson, E. L.
Gilberg, W. T.	Westhafer, M. C.
Rorex, A. D.	Dickinson, E. G.
Bender, A. S.	Giltner, H. A.
Schoure, H. G.	Thome, C. C.
Ebert, F. C.	Schwarz, A. T.
Shea, F. J.	Howell, G. E.
Kreml, C. E.	McIntyre, W. A.
Hew, E. E.	Deane, C. H.
Benhard, A. H.	Williams, A. G.
McGivern, J. B.	Peske, C.
Ligcombs, B. H.	Nicholson, G. M.
Arn, E. F.	Danielson, H. G.
Aikman, R.	Northrup, E. A.
Weaver, E. E.	Viggins, T. B.
Clark, R. H.	Baum, J. E.
Freeman, J. A.	Marshall, H. G.
Chandler, C. A.	Holland, F. E.
Leith, F. G.	Bundy, O. T.
Tuttle, F. V.	Minnick, W. T.
Williams, H. M.	Snyder, A. C.
Alexander, D. J.	Stewart, C. L.
MacMillin, E. W.	Butler, H. B.
Teichmann, A.	Morrow, T. A.
Ebeling, A. H.	Stewart, F. H.
McKee, W. W.	Chalupsky, E. P.
Orell, W. F.	Stanley, R. H.
DeLoach, F.	Smith, N. F.
Hurst, R. B.	Brown, J. D.
Benton, W. M.	Baum, E. G.
Michael, E.	Robinson, C. G.
Rinde, S. N.	Barnaby, E. R.
Hinnant, R. R.	Overman, C. I.
Neu, J. A.	Duchesney, C.
Whitford, D. E. Y.	Liddle, H. R.
Long, F.	Smith, J. B.
Dudley, C.	Douglas, B.
Harvey, H. E.	Callahan, W. F.
Barton, J. H.	Letts, F. L.
McKee, J.	

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., June 20, 1908.

It is to be regretted that the transportation facilities to this place are so poor, else the public around New York would better be able to visit us and see for themselves what a fine Army post we have. Fort Totten is without doubt the finest military reservation in the New York harbor, entirely free from those annoying resorts that are only too often found in the vicinity of military posts in this country, and the militia who are here now for their yearly encampment should, in addition to gaining much valuable instruction, leave here in hopes of being ordered to this attractive post every summer.

The 8th Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of New York, and the 71st Regiment, National Guard of New York, arrived at this post last Saturday, the 13th. On their way to their respective camps both regiments were reviewed by the district commander, Col. G. N. Whistler, Coast Art. Corps, in front of the administration building. Both organizations presented an excellent appearance.

The muster of the state Guards took place on Sunday morning. In the afternoon Col. Elmore F. Austin, commanding the 8th Regiment, and Col. William G. Bates, commanding the 71st Regiment, with all militia officers, paid their respects to Colonel Whistler at his office. There were two parades in the evening, the 12th Band, Coast Art. Corps, furnishing the



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music. A great number of civilians were on the post Sunday afternoon, and it is thought it was a record breaking crowd that witnessed the parades by the militia. A very snappy baseball game was also played in the afternoon by the post team against the Holy Trinity College team of New York City, resulting in a score of 7 to 4 in favor of the post team. The first quarterly outdoor field meet was held Friday, June 12.

A lecture on coast defense was delivered by Colonel Whistler at the post gymnasium for the benefit of the officers and sergeants of the National Guard on Sunday night; the Regular Army officers and sergeants also attended.

A loving cup was presented to Colonel Austin at a luncheon given by the officers of the 8th Regiment to Colonel Whistler and staff, last Monday. Captain Shipton gave a "garage warming" Monday night to celebrate the opening of his new garage. Major Eugene T. Wilson, C.A.C., who has been at this post on temporary duty experimenting with searchlights since Dec. 26, 1907, is packing up for his trip to Panama. Mr. Claybough, brother of Mrs. Spinks, is visiting Captain and Mrs. M. G. Spinks, C.A.C.

Colonel Whistler gave a luncheon on Tuesday last. The guests were: Col. W. G. Bates, 71st Regt.; Col. E. F. Austin, 8th Regt.; Lieut. Col. James Hollis Wells, 71st Regt.; and Capt. H. H. Sheen, Coast Art. Corps.

An opportunity presented itself to the National Guard to witness the blowing up of mines last Tuesday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A group of seven mines was exploded under the supervision of Capt. C. C. Carter, C.A.C., the mine commander in this district.

The tug Daniel McAllister, hired by the Quartermaster's Department for use in this district during the joint exercises, arrived here last Tuesday. She is being fitted up with a wireless outfit and will be used as a picket boat.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., June 9, 1908.

Col. and Mrs. S. W. Taylor entertained with an artillery dinner Sunday night in honor of their daughter, Mrs. Morrison. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Stuart and Capt. and Mrs. Cotchett. Mrs. Persons gave a pretty dinner in honor of Mrs. Morrison. Mrs. Stull gave an informal tea Thursday afternoon. Lieut. E. M. Watson gave a box party in honor of Mrs. Morrison. Others present were the Misses Taylor, Lieutenants Weaver, Delaplane and Captain Tanner. The evening ended with a beautiful supper at Hine's restaurant in Cheyenne.

Mrs. O. L. Brunzell gave a pretty card party Saturday afternoon. Miss Katherine and Mrs. Persons carrying off the handsome prizes. Those present were: Mesdames Taylor, Appel, Blatchford, Welsh, Jones, Stull, Persons, Morrison and the Misses O'Connell, Taylor, Appel and Gill. Mrs. Banta and small son are visiting relatives in the East. Majors Van Deusen and Blatchford are in Des Moines on a G.C.M. Col. O. W. Taylor and Captain Jones leave next Saturday for Fort Leavenworth to attend a court-martial. Among the late arrivals are Lieutenants Parrott, Watson and Weaver. Colonel Appel spent a few days at Denver, called there by the serious illness of his father.

Captain Tanner entertained the Bridge Club Thursday evening last. Miss Katherine Taylor winning the head prize. Mrs. Cotchett entertained Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Morrison with an automobile outing. Col. and Mrs. Foster are enjoying a trip to Des Moines, the Colonel being there on a court-martial. Mrs. Van Deusen and two daughters are expected here in a month's time to spend the summer.

An informal hop was given on Saturday evening. Captains Puls and Butner and Lieutenant Shute gave a riding party to the Misses Taylor, the young ladies riding "a la mule."

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., June 9, 1908.

Morris K. Barroll, Jr., the eldest son of Major and Mrs. Barroll, was graduated from the grammar school in Port Townsend on Friday evening, and after the exercises, where he received his diploma, the graduating class came in a body to the quarters of Major Barroll and, armed with all kinds of good things, gave a surprise party to young Morris as a testimonial of his popularity with his class.

Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Porter celebrated their first wedding anniversary on Saturday evening by entertaining the garrison with a delightful five hundred party. It was a happy thought of Mrs. Porter's to have the party a surprise for her husband, who thought, until the very last, that he was going to a card party at a neighbor's house. The unusual interest that was aroused over keeping the affair a secret from Dr. Porter kept everyone in high spirits and a delightful evening was spent by the guests. The prizes were unusually attractive candlesticks, which the Doctor had made, and were won by Mrs. Masteller, Colonel Cummins and Major Barroll. Others present were: Mrs. and Miss Cummins, Mrs. Barroll, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Miss Martin, Capt. and Mrs. Newton, Captain Masteller, Miss Reed, Capt. and Miss Abbott, Captains Harris and Buckley, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Lieutenants Burt, Willford and Lewis.

Mrs. Masteller was hostess at the afternoon bridge party on Friday evening. The players were: Mrs. Cummins, Mrs. Barroll, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Porter, Miss Abbott and Mrs. Masteller. Capt. and Mrs. Buck, Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton spent several days in Victoria last week. Major and Mrs. Hayden and family, of Fort Casey, have returned from an outing at Crescent Lake.

Miss Reed gave a most enjoyable five hundred party at her sister's, Mrs. Masteller's, quarters on Saturday evening. The invitations included only the young people, and the prizes were won by Miss Abbott and Lieutenant Peterson. Those who enjoyed Miss Reed's hospitality were Misses Cummins, Abbott, Martin, Mrs. Masteller, Captain Masteller, Lieutenants Peterson, Willford, Gose and Captain Abbott. On Wednesday

day afternoon the administration building was the animated scene of an afternoon tea, given by Mrs. M. K. Barroll, in honor of Miss Martin, of Memphis, Tenn. Unlike most teas, the gentlemen from the district were all present, and dancing was a most delightful feature of the afternoon. The dancing hall was artistically decorated with flags and greens, while the tea room was a bower of loveliness in green and a profusion of red roses. Mrs. Bartlett, of Fort Flagler, and Mrs. Masteller served tea and chocolate. The music was unusually good, and was furnished by the entire 6th Artillery band. Major and Mrs. Barroll and Miss Martin received the guests, among whom were Col. and Mrs. Cummins, Capt. and Mrs. Newton, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Capt. and Miss Abbott, Captains Harris and Buckley, Misses Cummins, Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieutenants Peterson, Burt, Vose, Willford, Chaplain Easterbrook, Captain McElgin, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Lieutenant Lewis, of Fort Worden; Major and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Ruggles, Lieutenant Henderson, of Fort Flagler; Major and Mrs. Hayden, Capt. and Mrs. Hero, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Bustin, Captains Sevier and Gilbert, Lieutenants Anderson and Hall, of Fort Casey; Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Hamlet, Mrs. Stimpson and mother, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. B. C. Hill, Mrs. Klocker, Mrs. House, Mrs. Dan Hill, Mrs. Fox, Misses Griffiths, Downs, Willison, of Port Townsend.

FORT MCKINLEY, ME.

Fort McKinley, Me., June 14, 1908.

Lieut. Quinn Gray, wife and daughter, returned to the post after a leave of ten weeks, spent at their former home in Texas. They were accompanied upon their return by Mrs. Gray's mother, Mrs. Withers, who will remain with them for a time. Brig. Gen. John L. Tiernon, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Tiernon, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Charles L. Phillips. Mrs. John Doyle, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Thompson.

Capt. John R. Procter left on Sunday for Port Terry, N.Y., to assume command of the 125th Company. Lieut. and Mrs. G. W. Cocheu have returned, accompanied by Mrs. Cocheu's mother, Mrs. Gageby, who will spend some time with them. Mrs. L. C. Brinton has as her guest her mother, Mrs. Babcock, of Key West, Fla. Lieutenants Gray and Morse are on detached service for the maneuvers in Boston Harbor. Mr. Dunmore, our Y.M.C.A. secretary, returned to the post after a week spent at the Employed Officers' Conference in Atlantic City.

First Sergt. John H. Staab, who was retired a few days ago, left the post on Monday for his home in New London, Conn. The band escorted him to the boat and gave him a rousing send-off. Sergeant Staab took with him a watch presented by the 154th and 37th Companies. It was of solid gold and inscribed within the case was the following: "Presented to 1st Sergt. John H. Staab by the enlisted men of the 154th and 37th Companies, C.A.C., June 14, 1908." Sergeant Staab's service has all been with the 37th Company. He has been a sergeant since 1886.

It is understood that the entire command and the band will participate in the parade in Portland on July 4.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., May 14, 1908.

The transport Sherman is leaving at one o'clock to-day for Mariveles, taking the final start for the homeland to-morrow noon. The 1st Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. James S. Rogers, which is returning on the Sherman, has spent its entire tour here in the island of Samar, at Camp Connell. Col. George K. McGunagle has been in command during the entire time, coming to Manila with the 1st as it was picked up homeward bound by the Sherman when en route to this city. A most excellent plan has been recently adopted in the movement of the troops in this part of the world, and this way from the United States the transports stop and deliver a newly arrived regiment and gather an old regiment, one that has completed its tour of duty here, thus saving time, expense and transportation of troops. As the returning regiment is picked up by the incoming transport it is taken and left at Mariveles, the quarantine station, where the men remain during the intervals of the arrival and departure of the transports. A ferry is established between Mariveles and Manila, which makes daily trips, thirty miles, making it very convenient and pleasant for those that may wish to shop, visit or stay in Manila, until the sailing of the ship. The division commander's boat, the Mindanao, has been used for the convenience of the 1st Infantry while at Mariveles. The transport Thomas that arrived and departed last month from this port was the first to inaugurate this helpful system of landing and leaving regiments. The Thomas brought to this division the 4th Infantry, stopping at Iloilo, Panay, where the regiment was disembarked for distribution to posts throughout the adjoining sub-posts. The 8th Infantry, under command of Col. Frederick A. Smith, was all ready for transportation to the United States, so as the 4th was left in the Department of the Visayas, the 8th was taken aboard for the homeland. The same plan is now being followed by the transport Sherman.

Col. George K. McGunagle, 1st Inf., and Miss Isabel McGunagle have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Simonds, at 219 calle Real, Malate, since their arrival from Camp Connell. Colonel McGunagle has a four months' leave, which he will spend with his daughter in traveling through Europe. They leave on the Rubi, on May 16, connecting at Hong Kong with a German Lloyd ship bound for the Suez Canal and the Old World, reaching New York in September next.

Among the passengers on the Sherman is Judge William A. Kincaid, his wife and son, a well known lawyer from the State of Texas, who has lived in Manila since the Empire days and is going on his first vacation trip for eight years, as a delegate from the Philippines to the Democratic Convention to be held in Denver.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill's squadron assembled at Subic bay and steamed for Chinese ports last Wednesday to visit practically all the ports in China, and, with his ship, the Rainbow, accompanied by two or three cruisers, to visit Vladivostok, also ascending the Yangtze river to Hankow. From the latter city the Admiral, with his staff, will journey to Peking by rail, rejoining the Rainbow at Taku. The cruisers Chattanooga and Galveston remained in Manila bay, principally to participate in the reception of the Japanese training ships that have now departed.

Bishop Charles S. Brent, Episcopal bishop for the Philippines, has received a call from the diocese left vacant by the death of the late Bishop Satterlee, of Washington, D.C. Bishop Brent has just returned from an eight months' visit to the homeland and Europe, and went up to Baguio to see after the school he established in the pine hills some time ago. Rev. Mercer Green Johnston, the rector of the Episcopal church here, is making plans to resign this parish in the coming August.

Major and Mrs. James P. O'Neil, 30th Inf., at Fort William McKinley, tendered a compliment to Col. Alfred O. Sharpe, who has not at this date yet received his notification of promotion to a full colonelcy of the 23d Infantry, officially, although all knew on the 3d of this month that by the confirmation of Colonel Reade as a brigadier general, Lieutenant Colonel Sharpe was naturally made a colonel. However, until Col. and Mrs. Sharpe as still their own, so Major and Mrs. O'Neil entertained most delightfully at a dinner party on Wednesday evening, a most unusual occasion in that all the field officers of the 30th were together at the table at the same time. Col. and Mrs. Edward B. Pratt, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Sharpe, Major and Mrs. Frederick E. Day and Major Rondies, making the five field officers, with the general host, Mrs. O'Neil and Mrs. James M. Phalen, composed this delightful dinner party.

Mrs. Rand, wife of Capt. Irving W. Rand, Med. Dept., has been at the Bay View hotel, here from Parang, Mindanao, and took the Nippon Maru on Thursday last for China for a trip of several weeks. The colony of Army and Navy people

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from the Islands grows in Japan and China. Capt. and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank, 5th Field Art., and Capt. and Mrs. Moriwether Lewis Walker, E.C., are the latest to cross the China Sea for pleasure and a change. Col. and Mrs. John Vank, Hoff and Major and Mrs. George W. Burr, Ord. Dept., are still in the Mikado's kingdom. Capt. Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav., went to Nagasaki to-day on the Sherman to spend a four months' leave in travel and study, joining Mrs. Boyd in Japan. Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., has returned from an inspection trip taken with General Weston, Captains Barnum and Howell, to the Southern Islands. Mrs. and Miss Carrie Augur are at Baguio. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, his aide, Lieut. Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf., Mrs. Pershing and two small daughters, returned Wednesday from a stay at Baguio of several months. Miss Rose Pershing, sister of General Pershing, was a welcome member of the household at Baguio.

Echoes reach Manila of much pleasure had at Camp John Hay and Baguio by the inhabitants there this season. Miss Pershing entertained at a "baby party." The guests were all supposed to be children of very tender years, who dressed and behaved not at all as good children should when in company. A "tacky party" was also much enjoyed at the camp. The desire was to be as "tacky" in costume and deportment as it was possible. It was amusing to see how many succeeded.

The 30th Infantry enjoyed a regimental dinner on Monday evening at Schofield Hall, Fort William McKinley. These dinners are very delightful affairs, the pace being set by the dinner and reunion of the 10th Cavalry last month. While the members of the 30th were recounting the many deeds of the regiment, eight ladies of the 30th met and had dinner at the quarters of Lieut. Edward R. Stone. The party consisted of Mrs. Stone, as hostess; Mrs. Isaac Erwin, Mrs. Milo C. Corey, Mrs. Hilden Olin, Mrs. Sheldon W. Anding, Mrs. Samuel W. Noyes, Mrs. James M. Phalen and Miss Noyes, all of the 30th but Mrs. Phalen, who was invited from the city.

The news of the Army increase pay so elated the junior officers that several engagements have been and will shortly be announced. Of this more anon.

NOTES OF JOLO.

Jolo, P.I., April 29, 1908.

Here we are in the Journal at last! The 2d Infantry has gone and the 23d Infantry has arrived, and we old residents (some of us have been here seven months, nearly, and it seems long, you know) don't know whether to laugh or cry. For, while we are going to like the 23d, we "sure did" admire the old 2d, and hated to see them go.

Jolo, "the paradise of the Philippines," is as quiet and peaceful as a village in New England. No disturbance of any kind, due to the able management and tactful disposition of its president, Capt. G. L. Byram, 6th Cav., as well as to the firm, velvet-gloved handling of every emergency by the governor, Col. Alexander Rodgers. He is the man, above all others, for so responsible a position, having had much experience with the Moros here before.

The Colonel, by the way, is in poor health, suffering from some form of malaria. Notwithstanding this handicap, he continues to command the 6th Cavalry in his vigorous, virile way, and the regiment never fails to remember it has an up-to-date C.O., who is as proud of the 6th as the 6th is of him. The Medical Corps is well represented at Jolo; true, we couldn't keep Major Borden; Manila snapped him up; but we have Captains Rutherford, Rich and Davidson, assisted by Dr. Sievers. A fair lot of clever, gentlemanly doctors cannot be found in the Army.

Mrs. Rich (incidentally the prettiest woman in Sulu) is the best swimmer among the many ladies here, though Mrs. Lott, of the 6th Cavalry, is a close second. The bathing house is very popular, and many charming ladies enjoy themselves immensely, even if they cannot dive from the pier like "Reggie" Holderness or "Will" McCammon, the Adonis of the 23d.

Captain Anderson has made wonderful progress in training his new Australian horses, and Troop M now, after only two months of hard work, has sixty remarkably fine animals, thoroughly broken and fairly well drilled.

Lieut. and Mrs. Woude, 6th Cav., gave a beautiful bridge party in honor of the 23d Infantry last week, which was attended by everyone of prominence in the post except the C.O., who was on sick report. Mrs. Rich won the first prize, and Lieutenant Holderness the "booby." The more we see of the 23d the better we like them!

It looks as if the 6th would not lose Captain (now Major) Forsyth after all. Dame rumor says he will be assigned to his old regiment, and probably his former squadron. Good news, say we all! No more popular people in the post than the Forsyths, especially Miss Polly. They are now living in the house formerly occupied by General Hodges (the "salt of the earth," by the way), with their daughter and her husband, Lieutenant Keyes.

Captain Newbold and Lieutenant Mettler, of the Artillery, took a solemn vow not to shave until a Joloano, who murdered some white men on Basilan, was captured. Rip Van Winkle would welcome them as brothers now, their beards are so long.

The exchange has moved into its remodeled building (thanks to the energetic Q.M., Captain Lott), and celebrated with a minstrel-athletic show which over 300 enjoyed immensely. Much credit is due and was freely given to the officer in charge, Lieutenant Woude, and also to our genial adjutant, Captain Heintzelman, who acted as referee, as well as to Lieutenant McCabe, his assistant, who knows the boxing game from Sullivan to Gans—from A to Z.

The ladies of the post have a weekly bridge whist fight—no referee. They seem to have a splendid time, and someone wins an elegant prize each session.

General Weston, our beloved division commander, is due to-day, so we'll say "How" to all our friends through the Army and Navy Journal and quit scribbling. A.J.W.

Jolo, Jolo, P.I., May 8, 1908.

There have been quite a number of dinners and card parties recently. On March 21 the whole garrison was turned out for a review. It was the first time the Cavalry band has appeared mounted. The Cavalry had their record practice

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on the target range the first two weeks of April. Lieut. E. A. Keyes was the only officer who qualified as expert rifleman. The 2d Battalion, of the 23d Infantry, are now having their record practice and are starting out very well.

On April 3 the members of the old post gave a very enjoyable hop to the officers and ladies of the 23d. Lieut. and Mrs. Wondie entertained at bridge on April 2 in honor of the 23d. Lieut. F. S. Young, 23d Inf., returned from Maibun on the 5th. He had been out in command of a detachment which is protecting the American school teacher at that place. He was relieved by Lieut. M. C. Miller, 23d Inf.

The 3d Battalion is up in the air with regard to when they are to leave here. They expect to be sent to Camp Overton and Malabang to relieve four troops of the 6th Cavalry, which will come here.

A game of baseball was played on April 12 between the Infantry team and the Artillery and Cavalry team, resulting in a victory for the former, with a score of 5 to 1.

Mrs. Holderness was on sick report for several days, but is now well again. Captain Greer, J. A. of the Department, was in Jolo for several days on some land cases. The Seward arrived on the 21st with a large amount of mail. Lieut. K. L. Pepper, 23d Inf., came on her. He remained back in the States on leave when the regiment came over. There was a hop that night, which was well attended by both the people of the Seward and the post people.

Lieut. W. C. Miller returned from Marburg, on April 1, after an absence of almost four weeks. He was relieved by Lieutenant Pepper. Lieut. C. R. Lewis has received news of his appointment as quartermaster and commissary of the 1st Battalion, which is at Zamboanga. He expects to leave for that place shortly. His departure requires an officer from the 2d Battalion to take command of his company. Lieuts. W. W. McCammon and F. S. Young went to Zamboanga on the 3d to attend a banquet given to Gen. Philip Reade.

The Warren came in unexpectedly on the 3d. Mrs. and Miss Claggett came on her to visit their cousin, Lieut. H. B. Claggett. Judge Springer was in Jolo last month holding court. General Weston was here on the 28th. A review was held for him at eight a.m. He afterward received all the officers in the club. He made only a short visit, leaving in the afternoon.

CAMP STOTSENBERG.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., May 10, 1908.

Major William C. Brown, 3d Cav., was a visitor in the post the latter part of April. Major Brown was formerly stationed at Camp Stotsenburg. Although his visit was unofficial, he found on arrival here an order to take the horsemanship test; so the first evening the Major was busy hunting a horse, and the next evening nursing the sore spots. He passed through the ordeal with flying colors. Mrs. Hahn, who has been visiting her parents in the post, left here last week to join her husband at Camp Connell, Samar.

An ice plant is being constructed here, near the quartermaster warehouses, and it will be completed at an early date. At present we are receiving ice from Manila, which makes it rather expensive, and at times the amount received is insufficient for the needs of the garrison. The post hospital is undergoing much-needed repairs, several thousand dollars having been allotted for this purpose. An entire new roof is being built, and the foundations reinforced; as well as some interior work.

A number of unbroken Australian horses were recently received here for the 1st Cavalry. They are considerably smaller than the American horse, and it is presumed they are sent here for experimental purposes.

The baseball team of the 1st Squadron, 1st Cav., played a very interesting game with the Artillery team on Saturday last, the final score being 3 to 2, in favor of the Cavalry. There is much but good-natured rivalry between these two teams, and whenever they play there is always a large crowd of rooters present for each side. The Hospital Corps have organized a team, and after a little preliminary practice will enter the post league. They have some very good material, and many of the garrison believe they will capture the pennant.

A son, Louis Ransom, jr., was born to the wife of Sergt. 1st Class Louis Ransom, on May 3; both mother and child are doing well.

The medical officers stationed here were very much pleased to learn of the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the Medical Department. Capt. F. M. C. Usher, asst. surg., expects to take his examination for a majority at an early date, and has left on a short leave for Baguio, where the climate is more agreeable for study. He was accompanied by Mrs. Usher.

Concerts are given every evening now by the 1st Cavalry band on the parade ground, and are very enjoyable. It has been raining here nearly every day since the latter part of April, and an early rainy season is looked forward to. Troop A, 1st Cav., returned from a practice march to Olongapo on April 27.

Captain Goode, coms. officer, was a visitor in Manila early in May, attending a G.C.M. at Fort William McKinley. Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st Cav., and Mrs. Murphy were the guests of Major and Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil, 30th Inf., at Fort William McKinley, during the latter part of April. Mrs. Clarence Lininger, wife of Lieutenant Lininger, 1st Cav., visited relatives in Manila while Lieutenant Lininger was absent on a practice march. Mrs. Christie, wife of Lieut. A. C. Christie, Med. Corps, entertained at dinner on Sunday last.

Lieut. Roy B. Staver, of the Artillery, is receiving congratulations on his promotion to a first lieutenantcy, a case of lightning promotion, as he has only been an officer since January last. Lieut. Robert M. Nolan, 1st Cav., detailed for recruiting duty, will go to Columbus Barracks, O., to undergo a course of instruction, and contemplates leaving on the June boat.

NEWS OF GUAM.

Guam, L.I., April 1, 1908.

Guam has been quite lively—for Guam—during the past month, due to the arrival in the little harbor of Apra of two extra vessels, an event always full of interest for us.

The Buford, coming on the last day of February, was, unfortunately, quarantined, so that we saw nothing of the passengers; but the Crook, which came in on March 13, was more fortunate. Her passengers were allowed to land, although a slight case of measles was reported, and about fifty of them were soon on the road to Agaña, where, after a short stroll through the town, they became the guests at luncheon of Governor and Mrs. Dorn, at the palace. The Alexander, in command of the genial Captain Henricks, paid us a short visit en route from Cavite to Honolulu and brought some much needed supplies. Captain Henricks is very popular in the naval colony at Guam. Then on March 26 the Thomas, having on board the 4th U.S. Infantry, came in on her way to

Manila, and, fortunately for us, was compelled to remain over night. Our little colony united in welcoming the ever-popular Captain Cabell and the officers and ladies who were among the passengers. A dance and supper was given at the palace in their honor by the Governor, at which many were present; and, judging from the merry parties which left the Plaza at nearly midnight in all sorts of nondescript vehicles, the enjoyment had been general.

The Thomas, however, carried away from us Miss Marie Cabell, who for the past month had been visiting Mrs. Dorn, and who won many friends at the station. She left to rejoin her father and mother at Camp Stotsenburg. Major General Greeley, who with his wife and daughter, traveled on the Thomas, seemed greatly interested in the success of the Naval Government, having been a visitor here in its early days.

A very delightful vaudeville performance was given in the little theater in the Marine Barracks, for the purpose of raising funds to purchase a large graphophone and a number of records for the leper and gangosa colonies at Tumon and Ypao, where at present nearly two hundred of these unfortunate are secluded. The performance was a success in every respect, financially as well as artistically, and too much credit cannot be given to Surg. F. E. McCullough, the manager, whose exhibition of hypnotism was one of the most popular numbers on the program, for his untiring energy in drilling the members of the company; nor to those members of our colony who at considerable self-sacrifice attended the rehearsals and who bore their parts so well at the performance.

The naval colony now consists of the Governor and Mrs. E. J. Dorn, whose nephew, T. Edward Mayhew, is visiting them; Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Conn, Surg. and Mrs. G. L. Angeny, Paymr. H. D. Lamar and his mother, Surgeons McCullough, Geiger and Minter, Major and Mrs. Moses and Miss Beatrice Moses, Lieutenants Gardner and Ludlow; to whom must be added Capt. and Mrs. Schofield, of the Supply, and the officers of that ship, who are frequent visitors to Agaña. Chief Gunner Evans, with his wife, is comfortably located at Pitl, where he is in charge of the station, and is deputy collector of customs, and Pay Clerk. Grogins, Sutliff and Seifert and their wives, and Warrant Machiast Percival, who has been chosen umpire for the baseball games, add much to the home spirit of our far-away little island.

A series of eighteen games for the baseball championship of the island is being played by the four clubs of Guam, viz., the "Marines," the "Supply," the "Station," and the "Guanah" (natives) Club. Each club is to play nine games, the prize being a handsome pennant, offered by the Governor, to be retained by the winning club for the year following its victory. Baseball arouses the greatest enthusiasm not only among the foreign colony, but also among the natives, many of whom are skilled players, being lithe and quick in their movements.

Lieutenants Gardener and Ludlow, of the Marine Corps, last week arranged for a ball-back picnic to the Pago river, a distance of about three hours' riding, for a party of thirty-six marines, which proved a great success and was much enjoyed by the men whose means of amusement here are very limited.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to June 17, 1908. Changes after that date occurring before we go to press appear on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief.

The ships docking at Bremerton will sail for San Francisco as soon as they are ready, the last one to arrive not later than July 8. Preparations will be made for the fleet to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu on Tuesday, July 7.

Itinerary Atlantic Fleet from San Francisco to Manila.
A, Distance to next port (miles); B, at sea (days); C, in port (days).

Port.	A	B	C
San Francisco—Sail July 7.....	2,100	9	7
Honolulu—Ar. July 16; sail July 23.....	8,850	16+1	7
Auckland—Ar. Aug. 9; sail Aug. 15.....	1,284	5	6
Sydney—Ar. Aug. 20; sail Aug. 27.....	575	3	7
Melbourne—Ar. Aug. 29; sail Sept. 5.....	1,850	6	7
Amoy, 3d & 4th Div.—Ar. Oct. 29; sail Nov. 4.....	666	3	6
Manila, 1st and 2d Div.—Ar. Oct. 31.....
Manila, 3d and 4th Div.—Ar. Nov. 7.....
Albany—Ar. Sept. 11; sail Sept. 17.....	8,300	14	6
Philippines—Ar. Oct. 1; sail Oct. 10.....	1,750	7	9
Yokohama—Ar. Oct. 17; sail Oct. 24.....	1,843	5	7

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. At San Francisco, Cal.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At San Francisco, Cal.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. At San Francisco, Cal.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. At San Francisco, Cal.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Edward F. Qualtrough. At Bremerton, Wash.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Bremerton, Wash.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. At Bremerton, Wash.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. At Bremerton, Wash.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Kossuth Niles. At San Francisco, Cal.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. At Bremerton, Wash.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Charles W. Bartlett. At San Francisco, Cal.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Mare Island, Cal.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Seston Schroeder, Commander.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Henry Morrell. At Bremerton, Wash.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. At Bremerton, Wash.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At Bremerton, Wash.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. At Bremerton, Wash.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. At San Francisco, Cal.

GLASIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. At San Francisco, Cal.

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716 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for war vessels stationed at points in the Pacific addressed to the person, with the name of the ship and "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal." On Aug. 24 the First Squadron of the Pacific Fleet together with the Charleston. Solace, and eight destroyers will sail from San Francisco for Honolulu, Samoa, and return.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton). Capt. Alexander McCrackin. Arrived June 14 at Mare Island, Cal.

COLHADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. Arrived June 15 at Bremerton, Wash.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. Arrived June 14 at Mare Island, Cal.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived June 15 at Bremerton, Wash.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Seabee, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Seabee). Capt. Thomas B. Howard. Arrived June 16 at Hunters Point, Cal., to be docked.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. Arrived June 15 at Mare Island Light, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles E. Fox. Arrived June 15 at Mare Island Light, Cal.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Arrived June 15 at Mare Island Light, Cal.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne). Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Olweaves. Sailed June 12 from Bremerton, Wash., for Honolulu.

Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. At Panama, R. of P.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. At Bremerton, Wash. The Yorktown will leave Puget Sound on June 18 for a cruise to Bering Sea to patrol the seal fisheries.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, commander.

First Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. Arrived June 10 at Cavite, P.I.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. At Kobe, Japan.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. At Kobe, Japan.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. Arrived June 10 at Cavite, P.I.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hemphill.) At Kobe, Japan.

CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Hong Kong, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. At Kobe, Japan.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, 2 guns. Ensign Reed M. Fawell. At Hong Kong, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. Cruising on the Yang-tze river.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Hong Kong, China.

Vessels in Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Is in ordinary.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Bsn. Thomas F. Greene. Olongapo, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BAINEBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Ensign George V. Stewart. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Francisco, Cal.

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NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Shanghai, China.
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. Sailed June 15 from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Boston, Mass. Address there.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Has been ordered placed out of commission.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Is in reserve.
BUFFALO, O.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Sailed June 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco.
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed April 23 from New York for Manila.
CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. Arrived June 13 at the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Templin M. Potts. Sailed June 16 from Havana, Cuba, for the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., to arrive about July 1.
EAGLE, O.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Arrived June 15 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Edward W. Todd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FLORIDA, M. Comdr. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.
GOLDSBOROUGH, T.B. Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin W. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Is in reserve.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve. Capt. John B. Collins ordered to command.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Bradford, R.I.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. Sailed June 15 from Port au Prince, Haiti, for Curacao, W.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. The Mississippi will sail from League Island June 30, and will have her final trial off Newport on July 14.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. Arrived June 15 at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
MORRIS (torpedoboot). Lieut. John V. Babcock. Arrived June 14 at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Newport News, Va.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. Arrived June 15 at the naval station, Guantanamo Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Will be sent to Quebec to take part in the celebration of 300th anniversary of landing of Champlain.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA. Bsn. Harold Olsen. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.
PRAIRIE, C.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. Sailed June 12 from Newport, R.I., for Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RANGER. Ordered placed in commission at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to Boston and transferred to the Massachusetts Nautical School.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
SOLACE (torpedo supplyship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Fabs. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Has been ordered placed in reserve.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Is in reserve.
SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Sailed June 16 from Newport, R.I., for Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Will be sent to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., for duty as receiving ship at that place.
UNCAS (tug). Chief Bsn. August Wohlman. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Will be relieved by the Osceola and sent to the navy yard, Norfolk, for repairs.
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison. At Detroit, Mich. Address there.
YANKEE, O.C., 8 guns. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Has been ordered placed in commission for duty as parent ship for the torpedo service on the Atlantic coast. Comdr. Charles C. Marsh to command.

Special Service Squadron.

Capt. Giles B. Harber, commander.
Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harber. Arrived June 16 at Honolulu.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Arrived June 16 at Honolulu.
ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Will follow squadron as soon as filled with coal.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Send mail for flotilla to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Proposed Itinerary of the Special Service Squadron:

Port.	Arrive, 1908.	Leave, 1908.	Days in port.
San Francisco	June 17	June 8	..
Honolulu	June 17	June 23	6
Guam	July 7	July 14	7
Manila	July 21	July 28	7
Singapore	Aug. 3	Aug. 7	4
Colombo	Aug. 14	Aug. 18	4
Aden	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	3
Suez	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	1
Ismaïlia	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	4
Naples	Sept. 16	Sept. 26	10
Gibraltar	Sept. 30	Oct. 4	4
Horta	Oct. 9	Oct. 12	3
Hampton Roads	Oct. 22

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
PORTER (torpedoboot). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. Arrived June 18 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Will be replaced by the Biddle.
BLAKELEY (torpedoboot). Lieut. Thomas L. Osburn. Arrived June 18 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Will be replaced by the Barry.
TINGEY (torpedoboot). Lieut. James O. Richardson. Arrived June 18 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
DE LONG (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. Arrived June 18 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
THORNTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakeley. Arrived June 18 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.
Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
PRIEBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
DAVIS (destroyer). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At Portland, Oregon.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At Portland, Oregon.

Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Send mail to New London, Conn.
Comdr. William S. Benson, Commander.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. William S. Benson. Arrived June 19 at Hampton Roads, Va.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. John A. Houghewiff. Arrived June 19 at Hampton Roads, Va.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombhaugh. Arrived June 19 at Hampton Roads, Va.
HAFTFORD (practice ship). Lieut. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. Arrived June 19 at Hampton Roads, Va.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. Arrived June 19 at Hampton Roads, Va.
ABAREND (collier), merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.
The headquarters of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron has been changed from Hampton Roads to New London, Conn. Prior to the return of the squadron to Annapolis a cruise will be made up the New England coast as far as Bath, Me.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail to the navy yard, New York.
The flotilla will arrive at the Norfolk yard about June 18.
PORTER, T.B. Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At the navy yard, New York. Will be placed in reserve at Norfolk and her place taken by the Biddle.
TINGEY, T.B. Lieut. James O. Richardson. At the navy yard, New York.
DE LONG, T.B. Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At the navy yard, New York.
THORNTON, T.B. Lieut. Charles A. Blakeley. At the navy yard, New York.
BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Thomas L. Osburn. At the navy yard, New York. Will be placed in reserve at Norfolk and her place taken by the Barry.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander.
Send mail to the navy yard, New York.
PLUNGER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, New York.
NINA (tender). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, New York.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.
Send mail to the navy yard, New York.
HIST (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, New York.
VIPER. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, New York.
CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the navy yard, New York.
TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, New York.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission under command of Lieut. Louis C. Richardson. At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboots Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin, Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Shubrick, Stockton, O'Brien, Strathern, Winslow, Rodgers, Manly, Talbot, Craven, Dahlgren, Wilkes and Bagley; destroyers Macdonough and Worden, and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlanta used at a barracks for the men of flotilla.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship). At Boston, Mass.

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NEWPORT, G. (New York Nautical Schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Everhart. On her annual cruise. Will visit Plymouth, England, which will be reached the early part of July. Gibraltar will be reached about July 28. Returning a stop will be made at Madeira on Aug. 11. The Newport will return to New York about Sept. 16.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE, sails, 4 guns (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ANNAPOLIS, G., 6 guns (station ship). Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. Capt. John F. Parker, retired, ordered to command.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation. The Reina Mercedes is repairing at the navy yard, New York.
FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert O. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmond is used as an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HANCOCK (transport receiving ship). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. John M. Robinson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LANCASTER, C., 8 guns, R.S. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
PENSACOLA, R.S. Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.
PHILADELPHIA, P.C. (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.
RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SEVERN (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SUPPLY (station ship at Guam), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At Yokohama, Japan, to give liberty, etc. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila.
FISH HAWK. Lieut. Joseph L. Hileman. At Washington, N.C.

TUGS.

Aecomac, Pensacola, Fla.
Active, San Francisco, Cal.
Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Apache, New York.
Chickasaw, New York.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
Iroquois, at Honolulu.
Iwana, Boston, Mass.
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
Modoc, League Island, Pa.
Narvik, New York.
Navajo, Puget Sound, Wash.
Nezinecot, Portsmouth, N.H.
Osceola, Key West, Fla.
Pawnee, Newport, R.I.
Pawtucket, Puget Snd., Wash.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.
Adams, at League Island.
Amphitrite, at League Island.
Arayat, at Cavite.
Baltimore, at New York.
Barry, at Cavite.
Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.
Boston, at Puget Sound.
Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Celtic, at Boston, Mass.
Cincinnati, at Mare Island.
Constitution, at Boston.
Columbia, at League Island.
Detroit, at Boston.
Dixie, at League Island.
Eagle, at Norfolk.
Elcano, at Cavite.
Frolic, at Cavite.
General Alava, at Cavite.
Gloucester, Portsmouth, N.H.
Hornet, at Norfolk.
Katahdin, at League Isl.
Leonidas, at Portsmouth, N.H.
McKee, at New York.
Machias, at New York.
Manila, at Mare Isl., Cal.
Marblehead, at Mare Island.
Massachusetts, at New York.
Miantonomah, at League Isl.
Mindoro, at Cavite.
Minneapolis, at League Isl.
Nashville, at Boston.
New Orleans, at Mare Isl.
New York, at Boston.
Oregon, at Puget Sound.
Paragua, at Cavite.
Pampanga, at Cavite.
Paul Jones, at Mare Island.
Panay, at Cavite.
Petrel, at Mare Island.
Princeton, at Puget Sound.
Queros, at Cavite.
Raleigh, at Mare Isl.
Ranger, at Cavite.
Restless, at Norfolk.
San Francisco, at Norfolk.
Siren, at Norfolk.
Stiletto, at Newport.
Tallard, at Puget Sound.
Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Vesuvius, at Boston.
Vicksburg, at Mare Island.
Wheeling, at Puget Sound.
Wyoming, at Mare Island.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city.
Alert, San Francisco, Cal.
Alvado, New Orleans, La.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.
Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio.
Wanderer, at St. Louis.
Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.
Inca, Fall River, Mass.
Isla de Cuba, Baltimore, Md.
Oneida, Washington, D.C.
Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.
Puritan, Washington, D.C.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Yantle, Hancock, Mich.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. John F. Weston. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Leason—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.
Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Will take command of the Army Service schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., about July 1. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.
Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A.
Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.
Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsey D. Fotts, U.S.A.
Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.
Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.
Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A, Ft. Mason, Cal.; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I., arrived in P.I., Aug. 4, 1907; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, Manila; F arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibson, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., Jan. 2, 1908.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; H, I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.; Cos. A, B, C and D arrived Oct. 9, 1907; D, Jan. 2, 1908; E, Oct. 9, 1907; F, Jan. 2, 1908, and G, H, I, K, L and M, Oct. 9, 1907.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; M, arrived Sept. 1, 1908, and the other companies May 31, 1907; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L arrived in P.I. April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 8, 1907; M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Ogilthorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D, Manila, P.I.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; C arrived March 4, 1907, and D May 31, 1907; E, F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and F, Manila, P.I.; Battery F will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1908, for station at Fort Leavenworth; C, D and E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1908.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. *On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. Levee, Me. 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 21st. Ft. Howard, Md.

4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

8th. Ft. Preble, Me. 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 33d. *Ft. Columbia, Wash.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 34th. *Ft. Stevens, Ore.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 35th. Manila. Arrived May 5, 1908.

18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 108d. Ft. Howard, Md.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 120th. *Ft. Strong, Mass.
54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 122d. Key West, Fla.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
57th. *Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 6, 1907. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
58th. *Ft. Monroe, Va. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
60th. *Presidio, S.F., Cal. 127th. *Ft. Fremont, S.O.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 129th. *Ft. Adams, R.I.
63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. 130th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 131st. *Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
65th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 132d. *Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 133d. *Ft. Terry, N.Y.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 135th. *Ft. Totten, N.Y.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 136th. *Ft. Hancock, N.J.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 137th. *Ft. Hancock, N.J.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 138th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
72d. *Ft. Screven, Ga. 139th. *Ft. DuPont, Del.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 140th. *Ft. Howard, Md.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 142d. *Ft. Casey, Wash.
76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 143d. *Ft. Washington, Md.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 144th. *Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 146th. *Presidio, S.F., Cal.
80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 147th. *Presidio, S.F., Cal.
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 149th. *Ft. Casey, Wash.
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. 150th. *Ft. Worden, Wash.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 151st. Ft. Revere, Mass.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 154th. *Ft. McKinley, Me.
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. 155th. *Ft. Williams, Me.
89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 156th. *Ft. Constitution, N.H.
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 157th. *Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
91st. Jackson Bks., La. 158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 159th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 160th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
95th. *Ft. Hancock, N.J. 162d. *Key West Bks., Fla.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 163d. *Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 164th. *Jackson Bks., La.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 165th. *Ft. Monroe, Va.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 167th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
*Torpedo companies. 170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.
3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.
4th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.
8th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
9th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Co. F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibson, Alaska; H and K, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; B and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G and I, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Co. E, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
11th Inf.—Hqrs., and B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Wey, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Feb. 3, 1908.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Logan, H. Roots, Ark.
17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Kas.
18th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Nov. 3, 1907.
19th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T.
21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. E, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; I, K, L and M, at Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibson, Alaska; Cos. K and L, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska.
22d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1908.
23d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
24th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 13, 1907.
25th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived July 8, 1907.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
27th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
28th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 1, 1907.
29th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Aug. 4, 1907.
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

ARMY MINE PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, C.A., commanding. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A., commanding. Pier 12, East River, New York.
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Fergusson, C.A.C., commanding. Address Pier 12, East River, New York.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A.C., commanding. Fort Monroe, Va.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps band—1st. Ft. Monroe, S.O.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Md.; 3d. Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Key West, Fla.; 10th. Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

3 CURES OF ECZEMA

Woman Tells of Her Brother's Terrible Suffering—Her Grandchild and Another Baby Also Cured.

CUTICURA PROVED INVALUABLE

"My brother had eczema three different summers. Each summer it came out between his shoulders and down his back, and he said his suffering was terrible. When it came on the third summer, he bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and gave it a faithful trial. Soon he began to feel better and he cured himself entirely of eczema with Cuticura. A lady in Indiana heard of how my daughter, Mrs. Miller, had cured her little son of terrible eczema by the Cuticura Remedies. This lady's little one had the eczema so badly that they thought they would lose it. She used Cuticura Remedies and they cured her child entirely, and the disease never came back. Mrs. Sarah E. Lusk, Coldwater, Mich., Aug. 15 and Sept. 2, '07."

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The British Admiralty have lately been paying some attention to the question as to how admirals are to "wear" their flags, as the official term puts it. The abolition of masthead semaphores and the introduction of wireless telegraphy have necessitated some change in the old order of things, and the Regulations on the subject have, accordingly, been revised. In future, says the Hampshire Telegraph and Naval Chronicle, of Portsmouth, England, an admiral of the fleet is still to "wear" the Union Jack at the main, as he has done hitherto. In three-masted ships an admiral's flag is to be worn at the main, a vice-admiral's at the fore, and a rear admiral's at the mizzen. This is also in accordance with the old practice, but the Admiralty have recognized that under present-day conditions it is not always possible to carry out such a rule, for one reason that so many big ships have only two masts. Consequently, the admiral's flag is to be flown, or "worn," as convenient in ships of less than three masts. Similar provision has been made for the broad pennant of a commodore, but all ships in commission not bearing a flag or broad pennant are to hoist the usual pennant, which may, however, be "worn short" of the masthead if it is necessary to avoid fouling the wireless telegraph gear, but provided it can be easily seen at a short distance from the ship.

An amusing incident is connected with the service of Rear Admiral Egerton, R.N., recently appointed commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope, as captain of the flagship St. George when Admiral Rawson bombarded the palace of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Looting was forbidden and no one was stricter in enforcing this order than Captain Egerton. Soon after the St. George had returned to Simon's Bay Mrs. Egerton celebrated a birthday. Her husband's servant, who had been in the St. George on the Zanzibar expedition, came to her, and with many expressions of being aware of the liberty he might be taking and assurances of his devotion to the Captain, begged leave to offer her a birthday present. When Mrs. Egerton unrolled the mysterious parcel, she was horrified to discover half-a-dozen silver table forks, all bearing the badge of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The artless offender had to be reprimanded, and the forks had to be returned to Zanzibar.

A Paris paper tells of an endurance march of a peculiar kind which took place in that city recently. Only drummers attached to the military stations at Paris were permitted to take part. The route selected was a "circle around Paris," a distance of twenty-three and a quarter miles. The conditions were that along the whole route each participant must beat the drum continuously in "march time." The drumming had to be continued also in the three best periods of ten minutes each. Only one of all those who entered, a drummer attached to the 156th Regiment of the Line, covered the distance and filled the conditions. He drummed around Paris in six hours and five minutes.

The new British ship of the "Boadicea" type which is to be laid down at Pembroke, will be slightly larger than the first of the class. The increase in displacement is to be fifty tons, and has been necessitated by a change in her turbine machinery. The "Boadicea" was launched not long ago, and is to be completed for sea by the end of the present year. On paper she is credited with a speed of twenty-five knots, but it is hoped to get twenty-six out of her. Even so, according to the United Service Gazette, she will be inferior to the newer small cruisers building for the German navy, as she is smaller in displacement, and carries a lighter armament than they—only six 4-inch guns, whereas they are equipped with ten 4.1-inch guns and eight 6-pounders.

The latest is a "caterpillar," designed to drag heavy artillery over rough ground. At the close of the sham fight at Caesar's Camp last month King Edward inspected the military traction engine Caterpillar I, which is designed to carry guns into action in rough country inaccessible to horses. Instead of the ordinary wheels, the engine travels on an endless chain of feet, which compensate for the inequality of the ground and prevents the machine sinking in soft soil.

The Russian battleship Peter the Great while going at half-speed, struck a rock outside Reval on May 29, receiving serious injuries.

Formerly all torpedoes for the Italian navy were made at Fiume, Austria, at the Whitehead factory, but the new government works at Spezia will now be in a position to supply the stock required. Connected with a large scheme of reorganization and of strengthening the naval force of the country are to be included the building of four large battleships of the Dreadnought type, which will be among the most powerful afloat; schemes for coast fortification, new torpedo stations, and the building of a large number of torpedo destroyers and other small, or auxiliary, war craft.

The British Admiralty, having eclipsed the Dreadnought class of battleships by the St. Vincent, will, according to the London Telegraph, start in September to eclipse the latter, laying down at Portsmouth a new battleship with heavier armament and greater displacement. The St. Vincent, which will be launched in October, 1909, is of 19,250 tons, and will cost about £1,000,000. The new battleship will probably be of 21,000 tons

NEW BOOKS

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By the late Col. A. L. Wagner, Gen. Staff.....\$1.00

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A SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM..... 1.00

ELEMENTS OF HIPPOLOGY (2d Edition Revised)

By Capt. F. C. Marshall, 15th Cav..... 1.00

FRANKLIN HUDSON PUBLISHING CO., Kansas City, Mo.
"Largest Publishers of Military Books in America."

and will cost £2,250,000. She is intended to be completed for sea in eighteen months after her keel is laid. It is stated she will have two novel and important features. Instead of twelve inches, which are now the largest guns used in the fleet, she will mount weapons of the new 13.5 type, which have been for some time the subject of experiment. The other feature, the Telegraph understands, will be her equipment with gas engines, by using which no smoke will be made and therefore the new ship will have no funnels. The paper recalls that Mr. McKechie, of Vickers Sons and Maxim, announced some time ago that his firm had developed the gas engine to such a stage that it could be employed on a warship. It says that the Admiralty engineers have since been considering this engine and have apparently adopted it.

Emperor William celebrated the close of his twentieth year as Kaiser of Germany on June 15.

The Apollo, one of the first cruisers built for the Royal navy under the Naval Defense Act, is to be converted into a mine-laying cruiser. She will be fitted out on similar lines to her sister cruisers, Iphigenia and Thetis.

General Sir Ian Hamilton is to be the new Adjutant General of the British forces and second military member of the Army Council, to succeed Lieut. Gen. Sir C. W. Douglas.

The Italian War Department has decided to issue a gray colored field uniform to the troops, to afford as invisible a target as possible to the enemy.

The new British army airship, which has been built with such secrecy in the war balloon factory, at Aldershot, was inspected recently by a number of distinguished foreign aeronauts and members of the British Aero Club. Pledged to secrecy, a party of eighty-two guests, representing the chief aerial clubs of the world, who are now in London for the International Aeronautical Congress, were invited, as a special favor, by the war office.

The French Conseil des Ministres has called a halt in the arrangements for the building of new battleships other than those under construction. The Minister of Marine protested, but the Minister of Finance contends that the question of taking over railways by the government is at present more important than the upbuilding of the navy, although it has not been shown that the State will make the railways a remunerative proposition.

The German government has decided to establish a new war port and naval station in the Baltic, at Apenrade, a small town of 6,000 inhabitants at the mouth of the Apenrader Firth in Schleswig-Holstein. The new naval station will be known as Prinz Heinrich Haven. For the widening of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal \$50,000,000 is being expended. At Brunsbittel a new dockyard is being constructed. At Emden a first-class torpedo base is being prepared, and the small canal between Emden and Wilhelmshaven is being widened so as to allow the largest destroyers to traverse it.

A French writer states that as a result of the combination of great speed, offensive power, and adequate thickness of armor possessed by the new British Indomitable, all protected cruisers are to be considered as obsolescent. Because of the characteristics above referred to, the British cruiser will be able to force a fight upon the French, Japanese and American-built ships; its speed will enable it to keep at such distance that its fire will be fully efficacious, while none of the others will be able to reach it. Such is the power of the Indomitable that it can hold its own with most of the battleships in service. The Dreadnought is the only battleship which could compel the Indomitable to retreat. Not one of the protected cruisers would have the least chance of

success in an action against her; owing to insufficient speed; not one of them could escape combat if it were to meet the Indomitable.

Of three naval targets of immense size, built to the order of the British Admiralty, one was launched recently. A unique feature is a keel, constructed of steel plates, ballasted with concrete. On this is built a huge structure of wood, measuring 140 feet in length, and 61 feet in height, from the keel to the top of the mast. When in the water the structure will be submerged to a depth of twenty feet. From the deck of the target some thirty masts stand erect in line, intersected at right angles by lines of wood, which divide the space into numerous squares. These will be covered with canvas. When completed the canvas portion of the structure will measure ninety feet by thirty feet. Including the keel, each target weighs about 170 tons.

The Canadian Militia Council has authorized the issuance of a long Ross rifle. The service arm of the Canadian militia will henceforth be on the same footing as the Lee-Enfield, which also has both long and short patterns. Riflemen claim that the "long" rifle is better for match work, and it is with a view of meeting their desires in this matter that the issue has been authorized.

On June 12, at Toulon, France, Charles B. Ullmo, a former ensign, who had been found guilty of treason in attempting to sell naval secrets to a foreign power, was publicly degraded in the presence of an enormous crowd, the spectacle being made the occasion of special excursions from the surrounding country. After the reading of the official order, Ullmo was stripped of his chevrons and buttons, his sword was taken from him, broken in two and cast at his feet, whereupon, with tears streaming down his cheeks, Ullmo was compelled to march at the head of a squad of soldiers around the rectangle amid the hoots and jeers of the crowd. Ullmo will be deported to Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana.

The Japanese cruiser Tsukuba, flagship, which returned to Japan in March from a world cruise, will undergo extensive repairs to her armor before rejoining the fleet. The following have been stricken from the list of effectives: The coast ship Tuso, the gunboats Maya and Tschokai, and the torpedo boats Kotaka, Fuku-kuri and Nos. 8, 9, 11, 26 and 27.

The Ernest Renan, a late addition to the French navy, has a displacement of 13,644 tons, a length of 157 meters, breadth 21.36 m., maximum draft 8.2 m., I.H.P. 36,000. She has 42 Niclausse boilers, six funnels and three triple-expansion machines with four cylinders driving three screws. Her normal coal capacity is 1,354 tons; maximum, 2,300 tons. Turrets, ammunition and other hoists, steering apparatus, ventilators, etc., are operated electrically, and the ship has six flashlights of 0.6 m. diameter and 75 amperes.

Government detectives at Kiel, Germany, have been working for several weeks upon one of the worst cases of wholesale robbery in government history. The Imperial Dockyard has been systematically looted of stores through the connivance of officials and outside merchants, the thefts amounting to as much as \$10,000 in one day. So far the police have succeeded in confiscating \$375,000 belonging to the wealthiest participants in the crime. A similar state of affairs has been discovered at Wilhelmshaven, but on a much smaller scale.

The British Navy League Journal thinks the chances of any of the three battleships building for Brazil ever leaving England—unless it be to cruise in the North Sea under the White Ensign—are quite small; they would just complete a squadron of six with the St. Vincents, being of identical displacement and speed.

In a recent discussion in the Senate Admiral de Cuverville stated that the French navy had retrograded to the fourth rank, and would soon fall to the fifth, behind the Japanese navy, if means were not taken for the rapid construction of battleships, the only fighting unit. Flotillas of small craft would never provide the country with the fleet it required. The state of inferiority of France in naval matters was due, according to the Admiral, to three principal causes: The slowness with which ships were built in France; the defective utilization of the funds placed at the disposition of the navy; and the insufficiency of such funds, of new plant, drydocks, machine tools, and mechanics.

Germany has awarded contracts for the twelve large destroyers authorized by the latest navy bill. Five will be built at Kiel, four at Elbing and three at Stettin. All twelve boats will have turbine engines. The remarkable strides made in this branch are no less noteworthy than

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the more ostentatious increase in capital ships. In the year 1900 the seamen assigned to torpedo work numbered 2,800; by 1904 the number had increased to 4,200. In the following year both Kiel and Wilhelmshaven were reinforced by additional companies, and on Oct. 1, 1906, 6,000 men were exclusively engaged in torpedo service. Since 1898 twelve divisions—72 boats in all—of fast destroyers have been built; but the program from 1906 onwards provide for an annual increase of two divisions—12 boats—so that in less than six years the torpedo flotilla will number over 150 vessels.

The naval court-martial which has been investigating the loss of the British cruiser *Gladiator* in a collision last April with the American line steamer *St. Paul*, on June 12, found that Captain Lumsden, commander of the cruiser, had hazarded his ship by default, though not by neglect, and, "taking into consideration the difficult position in which the prisoner was placed by the steamer *St. Paul*," adjudges him to be reprimanded and dismissed from ship.

The German government is reported to have acquired the license to construct Parsons turbines.

Another evidence of the fact that time softens the wrath of nations is afforded in the announcement that a squadron of French warships will be anchored in the St. Lawrence to participate in the celebration of Quebec's tercentenary next month, the ceremonies of which will inevitably glorify in some way the triumph of British arms over French in Canada.

One of the common devices of dishonest traders is to refill emptied bottles of well known and standard preparations with some cheap stuff. The Chinese traders on the Isthmus of Panama are reported to bore holes in the bottom of glass bottles for this purpose. Among those who have suffered from this form of dishonesty are the proprietors of the standard sauce, bearing the well-known brand of Lea & Perrin. Within a month two restaurant proprietors in Portland, Ore., have been arrested and fined \$25 each, in Judge Cameron's Court, for refilling Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce bottles with an inferior sauce. In this connection the Portland Daily Journal says: "The eating public has been forced to take cheap mixtures labeled with the brand of well-known and popular condiments, as the proprietors of scores of restaurants have been increasing their revenues by buying inferior stuff in bulk and selling it under false pretences." Lea & Perrin's Sauce is the original and genuine Worcestershire and is known all over the world.

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